27 October 2025

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Mt Mulgine Tungsten Gold Strategy Strengthened by New Gold Exploration Targets

Highlights

- Mt Mulgine development strengthened by new gold exploration targets, alongside globally significant tungsten resource
- A review of drilling at Mulgine Trench, Allentown and Monza prospects defines a new exploration target size of **1.5 to 2.0 Mt at a grade of 0.9 to 1.4 g/t Au for 44 to 87 koz**.
- Exploration targets are in addition to the recently announced gold Mineral Resource Estimate of **1.9 Mt @ 1.10 g/t Au for 67.5 koz** at the Camp, Black Dog and Bobby McGee prospects, confirming potential to grow the Mt Mulgine gold inventory.
- Drilling by the Company (2019 – 2020) extended the oxide gold target at **Mulgine Trench** to **800 m of strike**, with strong near-surface results including: :
  - 6 metres at 3.10 g/t Au from 4 metres in MMC294
  - 5 metres at 3.24 g/t Au from 12 metres in MMC284
- **High-grade intersections** at the **Monza Prospect** (2013–2014 drilling) highlight potential for **plunging high-grade shoots**, including:
  - 4 metres at 27.69 g/t Au from 19 metres in MMRC072 and
  - 4 metres at 25.18 g/t Au from 93 metres in MMRC067
- **Significant gold mineralisation** at **Allentown** intersected across three east–west striking structures over 180 m of strike, remaining open to the east and west, with results including:
  - 23 metres at 1.84 g/t Au from 12 metres in ATRB002 and
  - 10 metres at 2.02 g/t Au from 4 metres in GRC166

Tungsten Mining (ASX: TGN) ("Tungsten Mining", "TGN" or "the Company") is advancing development of its globally significant Mt Mulgine tungsten project in Western Australia. As part of this strategy, a review of Company and historic drilling has defined shallow gold exploration targets at the Mulgine Trench, Allentown and Monza prospects. These new targets build on the recently reported gold Mineral Resource Estimate for the Camp, Black Dog and Bobby McGee prospects.

The growing gold potential supports the Company's aim of adding value to the overarching tungsten development pathway and is expected to contribute to outcomes in the forthcoming scoping study.

The exploration targets for Mt Mulgine, describing the potential quantity and grade, is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

Tungsten Mining's chairman Gary Lyons commented

"These results underscore the expanding gold opportunity at our globally significant Mt Mulgine tungsten asset. The definition of additional gold targets strengthens our tungsten development strategy and is expected to provide greater flexibility as we progress our Scoping Study, which aims to chart a clear path towards development."

Exploration Targets

All results from the Company's and historical drilling have been compiled and exploration targets defined for gold mineralisation at the Mulgine Trench, Allentown and Monza prospects (Figure 1).

The exploration targets for the Mulgine Trench, Allentown and Monza prospects is estimated below in Table 1. This is in addition to the Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource Estimates at the Camp, Black Dog and Bobby McGee prospects.

Table 1: Exploration targets for the Mulgine Trench, Allentown and Monza Prospects

Exploration targets for gold at Mulgine Trench, Allentown and Monza Prospects – October 2025						
Prospect	**Tonnes**		**Grade (g/t Au)**		**Metal (Au koz)**	
	Low	**High**	**Low**	**High**	**Low**	**High**
Trench Prospect	1,300,000	1,700,000	0.8	1.1	33.4	60.1
Allentown Prospect	150,000	200,000	1.2	1.8	5.8	11.6
Monza Prospect	40,000	60,000	4.0	8.0	5.1	15.4
Total	**1,500,000**	**2,000,000**	**0.9**	**1.4**	**44.4**	**87.1**

In October 2025, the Company also reported an Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate of **1.9Mt at 1.10 g/t Au for 67.5 koz** at Mt. Mulgine's Camp, Black Dog and Bobby McGee prospects [1] (Table 2).

Table 2: Mineral Resource Estimates for the Mt. Mulgine Project at 0.5 g/t Au reporting cut-off grade

Mt. Mulgine Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource for gold – December 2018									
Classification	**Oxide**		**Transitional**		**Fresh**		**Total**		
	Kt	**Au (g/t)**	**Kt**	**Au (g/t)**	**Kt**	**Au (g/t)**	**Kt**	**Au (g/t)**	**Au (koz)**
Indicated	550	1.03	520	0.98	350	1.19	1,400	1.06	48.3
Inferred	18	0.96	58	1.06	420	1.26	490	1.22	19.3
Total	**570**	**1.03**	**580**	**0.99**	**770**	**1.23**	**1,900**	**1.10**	**67.5**

The review of the drilling and the exploration targets are discussed in following the sections.

1. *Refer to TGN ASX Announcements dated 6 October 2025,"Mineral Resource Estimate Strengthens Mt Mulgine Strategy."*

Background

The Company's and other historic drilling have defined continuous zones of gold mineralisation, and these have been used to define **exploration targets** for gold mineralisation at the Mulgine Trench, Allentown and Monza prospects (Figure 1). Wire frames have been created around gold mineralisation greater than 0.5 g/t Au and from this target size and grades estimated.

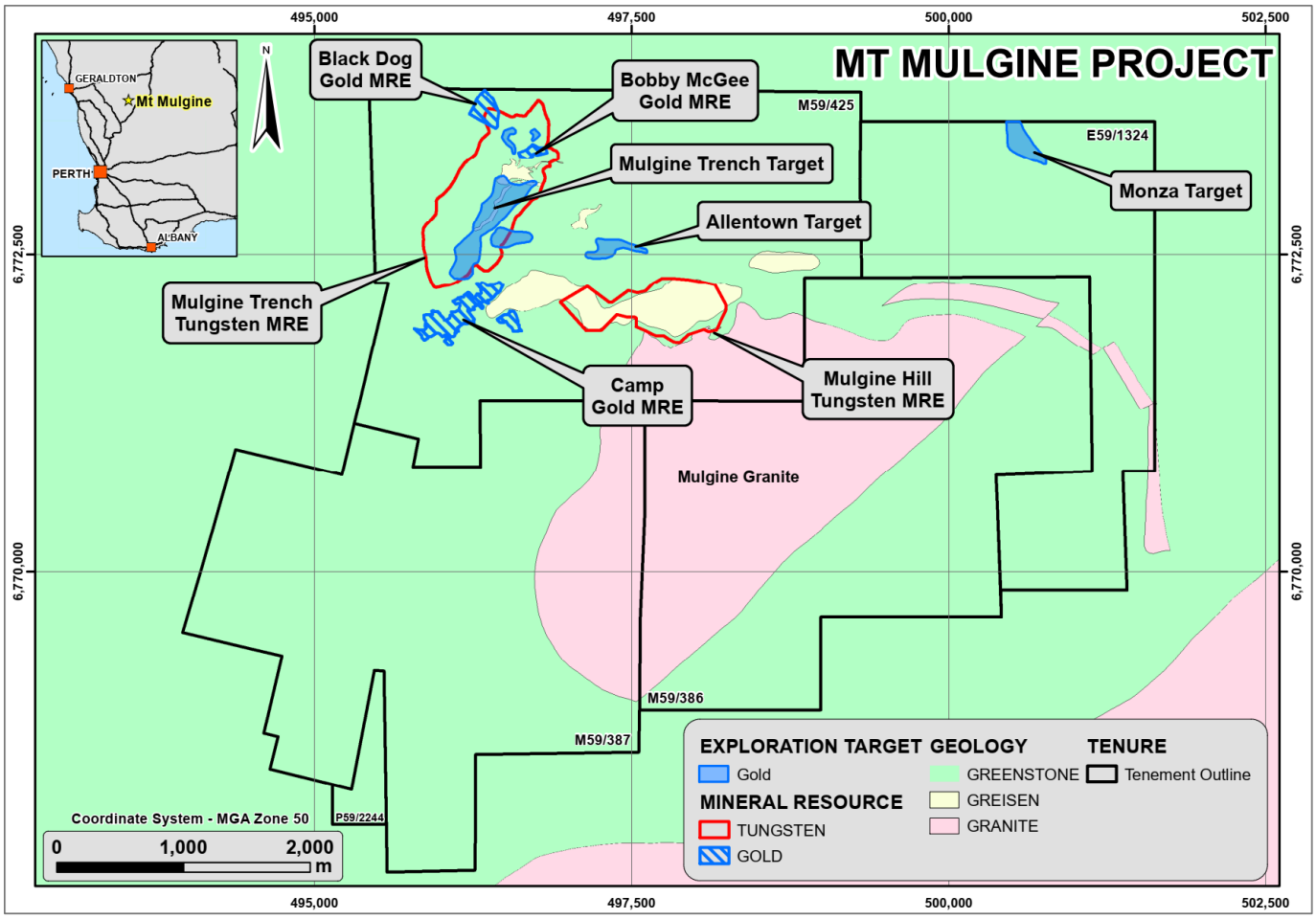

Figure 1. Location of historic and TGN drilling at the Camp Prospect

The exploration targets for the Mulgine Trench, Allentown and Monza prospects are estimated to total **1.5 to 2.0 million tonnes at a grade of 0.9 to 1.4 g/t Au for 44.4 to 87.1 koz (Table 1)**. This is in addition to the Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource estimates at the Camp, Black Dog and Bobby McGee prospects (Table 2).

The exploration targets for Mt Mulgine, describing the potential quantity and grade are conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

The exploration targets at Mulgine Trench falls within the greater 2020 Mulgine Trench tungsten-molybdenum Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE). Gold is reported in the 2020 MRE but was modelled as a by-product to the bulk tonnage tungsten/molybdenum mineralisation. The block size used in the 2020 MRE was not suitable to define the high-grade discrete gold zones present in the near-surface supergene-enriched zones. Therefore the 2025 exploration targets at Mulgine Trench duplicate gold mineralisation reported in the greater 2020 MRE (Table 3).

Table 3: JORC-2012 Mineral Resource Estimates for Mulgine Trench at 0.05% WO_3 reporting cut-off grade[2]

Mulgine Trench Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource – May 2020											
Classification	Mt	WO_3 (%)	WO_3 (Kt)	Mo (ppm)	Mo (Kt)	Au ppm	Au (KOz)	Ag (ppm)	Ag (MOz)	Cu (%)	Cu (Kt)
Indicated	175	0.11	190	290	51	0.14	770	6	32	0.04	69
Inferred	72	0.11	80	250	18	0.10	230	5	13	0.03	24
Total	**247**	**0.11**	**270**	**280**	**69**	**0.13**	**1,000**	**6**	**44**	**0.04**	**92**

Note: Totals may differ from sum of individual numbers as numbers have been rounded in accordance with the Australian JORC code 2012 guidance on Mineral Resource reporting.

Drilling and mineralisation present at the Mulgine Trench, Allentown and Monza prospects are described below.

Drilling

The Mt. Mulgine Project has been subject to extensive exploration for gold, tungsten and molybdenum since the 1960s. Tungsten Mining has recently completed a review of gold mineralisation in the Company's drilling at Mt. Mulgine and historic drilling completed by third parties at the Allentown and Monza prospects (Figure 1).

The Company completed RC and diamond holes at Mt. Mulgine since acquisition of the tungsten and molybdenum rights in late 2015, totalling 595 RC and 50 diamond holes for 76,363 metres. Of these, 365 RC and 12 diamond holes were assayed for gold (Table 4).

Table 4 – Breakdown of drilling completed by Tungsten Mining NL assayed for gold at the Mt. Mulgine Project

Prospect	Period Drilled	RC Drilling		Diamond Drilling		Total	
		Holes	Metres	Holes	Metres	Holes	Metres
Mulgine Trench	2016- 2020	275	46,490	11	2,131	286	48,621
Regional	2016 - 2024	90	9,674	1	55	91	9,729
Total		**365**	**56,164**	**12**	**2,186**	**377**	**58,350**

The Allentown Prospect was targeted by the drilling of 59 rotary air blast (RAB), 30 RC holes and 4 diamond holes between 1970 and 2014.

2. *Refer to TGN ASX Announcements dated 4 May 2020,"Update of Mineral Resource Estimate for Mulgine Trench Deposit".*

Minjar Gold Pty Ltd (Minjar Gold) tested the Monza Prospect with the drilling of two programs totalling 22 RC holes. Details of historic drilling at Allentown and Monza are shown in Table 5.

Table 5 – Breakdown of historic drilling completed at Allentown and Monza Prospects

Company	Period Drilled	RAB Drilling		RC Drilling		Diamond Drilling		Total	
		Holes	**Metres**	**Holes**	**Metres**	**Holes**	**Metres**	**Holes**	**Metres**
Allentown Drilling									
Minefields/ANZECO	1970s					4	559	4	559
Golconda Ltd	1988	25	576					25	576
General Gold Resources NL	1993			21	714			25	939
Goldfield Exploration Pty Ltd	1994	22	245	3	225			22	245
Gindalbie Gold Ltd	2003	16	600					16	600
Minjar Gold	2014			5	626			5	626
Total		**63**	**1,421**	**29**	**1,565**	**4**	**559**	**96**	**3,545**
Monza Drilling									
Minjar Gold Pty Ltd	2013/2014				22	2,388		22	2,388

Mulgine Trench

Numerous drilling campaigns between 1995 and 2015 identified an oxide gold target over 400 metres of strike that is open to the northeast and southwest [3]. Mineralisation is strongly supergene enriched within the weathering profile and occurs in structurally controlled shallow northwest dipping zones within the Lower Tungsten-Molybdenum Domain of the Mulgine Trench tungsten deposit. Within the primary zone mineralisation forms broad zones of anomalous gold that accompanies tungsten-molybdenum mineralisation at depth.

Drilling by the Company in 2019/2020 confirmed continuity of and extensions to this gold mineralisation. Gold mineralisation within this zone is now defined over 800 metres of strike with better intersection of **6 metres at 3.10 g/t Au from 4 metres** in MMC294, **5 metres at 3.24 g/t Au from 12 metres** in MMC284 and **12 metres at 1.29 g/t Au from 12** metres in MMC330B (Figures 2, 3 and 4).

Drilling also intersected significant gold mineralisation between the Bobby McGee and Black Dog pits including **8 metres at 1.15 g/t Au from 12 metres** in MMC477 and **8 metres at 1.57 g/t Au from 36** metres in MMC474 (Figures 2 and 5). Infill and extensional drilling are proposed to evaluate these targets.

Better gold intersections in the Company's drilling are listed in Table 6 for the Trench oxide gold target and Table 7 for other regions. For a complete list of intersections refer to Appendix 1.

3. Refer to TGN ASX Announcements dated 11 August 2025," Historic Drilling Supports Gold-Tungsten Development Strategy at Mulgine Trench".

Table 6 – Better gold intersections from the Company's drilling at Mulgine Trench

Tungsten Mining Drilling at Mulgine Trench- Significant gold mineralisation (at 0.50 g/t Au cut off)										
Hole No	Hole Type	MGA Coordinates					Intersections			
		Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Dip/ Azim	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
Mulgine Trench Oxide Gold Target										
MMC280	RC	496,481	6,772,925	411	-60/137	150	**3**	**8**	**5**	**2.71**
MMC284	RC	496,197	6,772,364	406	-59/139	90	**12**	**17**	**5**	**3.24**
MMC294	RC	496,358	6,772,702	409	-60/135	120	**4**	**10**	**6**	**3.10**
MMC326	RC	496,394	6,772,735	413	-62/138	102	**6**	**12**	**6**	**2.32**
MMC330B	RC	496,504	6,772,961	411	-60/138	120	**12**	**24**	**12**	**1.29**
MMC342	RC	496,280	6,772,732	403	-61/135	174	20	32	12	1.09
MMC352	RC	496,590	6,772,990	405	-60/139	168	8	18	10	1.45
MMC357	RC	496,379	6,772,861	407	-58/136	156	**40**	**48**	**8**	**1.61**
MMC387	RC	496,454	6,772,895	407	-60/136	90	12	26	14	0.87
MMC421	RC	496,426	6,772,869	405	-60/136	144	14	24	10	1.04
MMC487	RC	496,223	6,772,503	411	-60/138	126	52	54	2	5.60
MMC499	RC	496,137	6,772,474	410	-61/133	150	**8**	**14**	**6**	**2.36**
MMC503	RC	496,109	6,772,343	406	-59/125	126	**26**	**32**	**6**	**2.05**
MMC516	RC	496,480	6,772,814	407	-60/134	90	24	26	2	6.73

Lower cut-off grade 0.50 g/t Au with up to 2m of interval waste, no top cut grade. All intervals greater than 10 g/t Au are reported beneath the relevant intersection. Grid coordinates are MGA Zone 50.

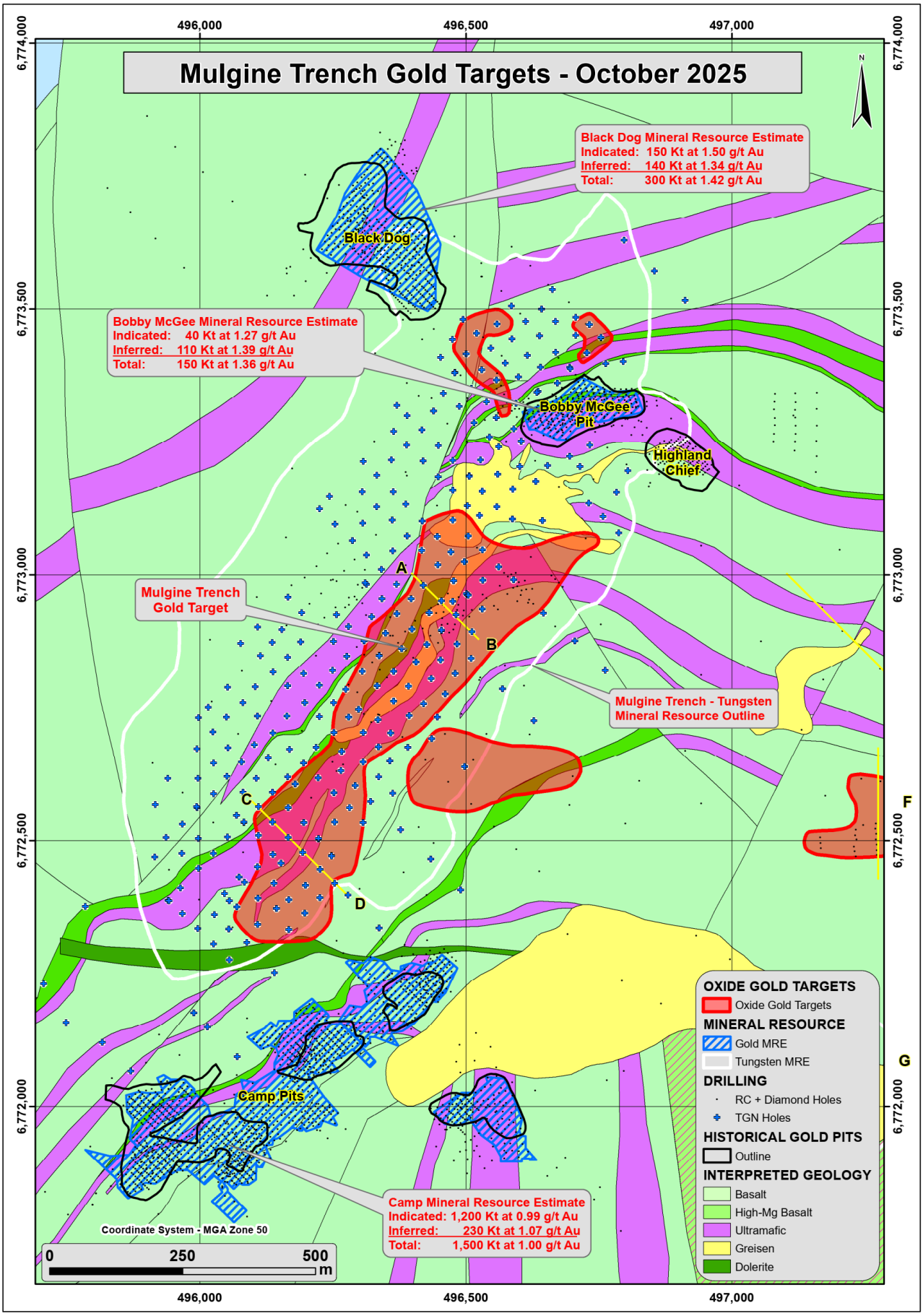

Figure 2. Plan of drilling, cross section locations (A-B, C-D) and gold targets at Mulgine Trench.

Table 7 – Better gold intersections from the Company's drilling between the Bobby McGee and Black Dog pits

Tungsten Mining drilling at other Trench targets - Significant gold mineralisation (at 0.50 g/t Au cut off)										
Hole No	Hole Type	MGA Coordinates					Intersections			
		Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Dip/ Azim	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
Mineralisation between Bobby McGee and Black Dog target pits										
MMC318	RC	496,638	6,773,449	403	-61/134	138	**100**	**110**	**10**	**1.42**
MMC370	RC	496,494	6,773,480	403	-59/137	176	**140**	**148**	**8**	**1.72**
MMC474	RC	496,475	6,773,442	402	-58/133	252	36	44	8	1.57
MMC477	RC	496,640	6,773,390	404	-59/136	132	12	20	8	1.15
Lower cut-off grade 0.50 g/t Au with up to 2m of interval waste, no top cut grade. All intervals greater than 10 g/t Au are reported beneath the relevant intersection. Grid coordinates are MGA Zone 50.										

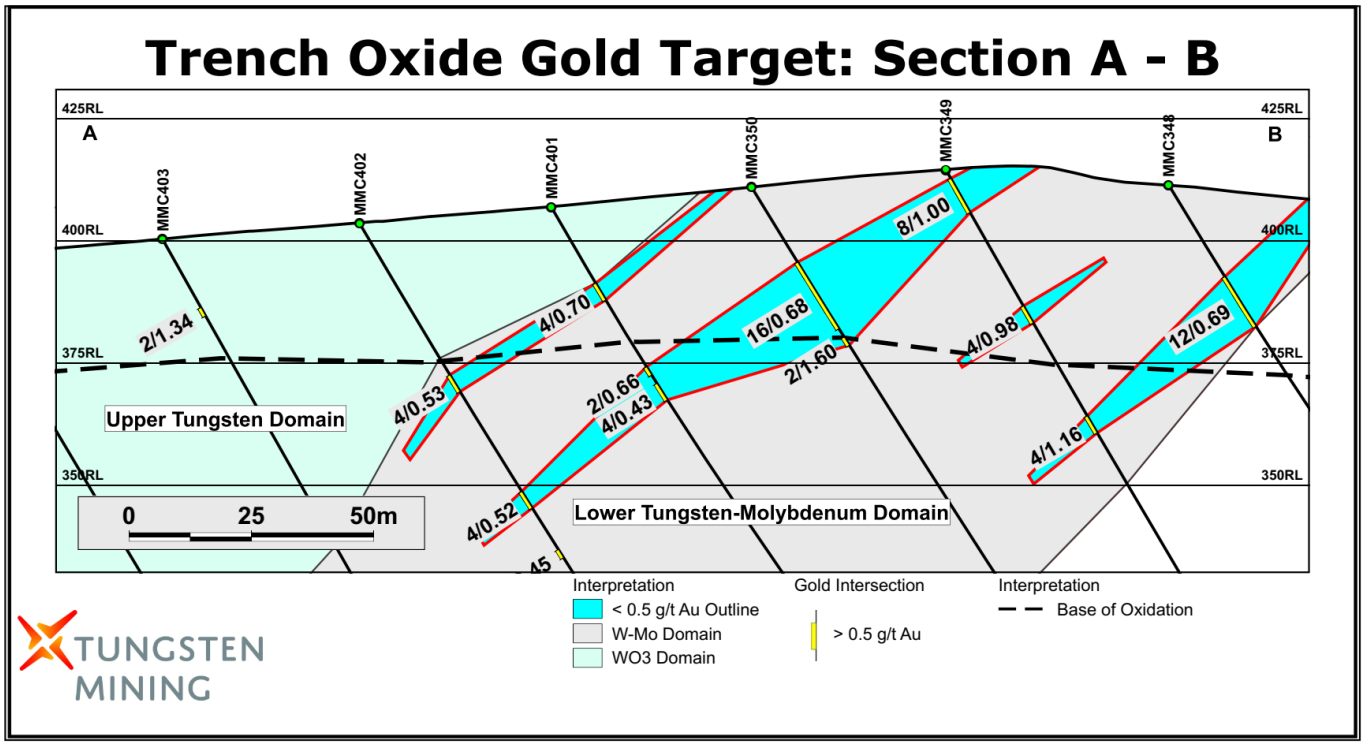

Figure 3. Section A-B showing stacked supergene gold mineralisation at the southeast end of the Mulgine Trench oxide gold target.

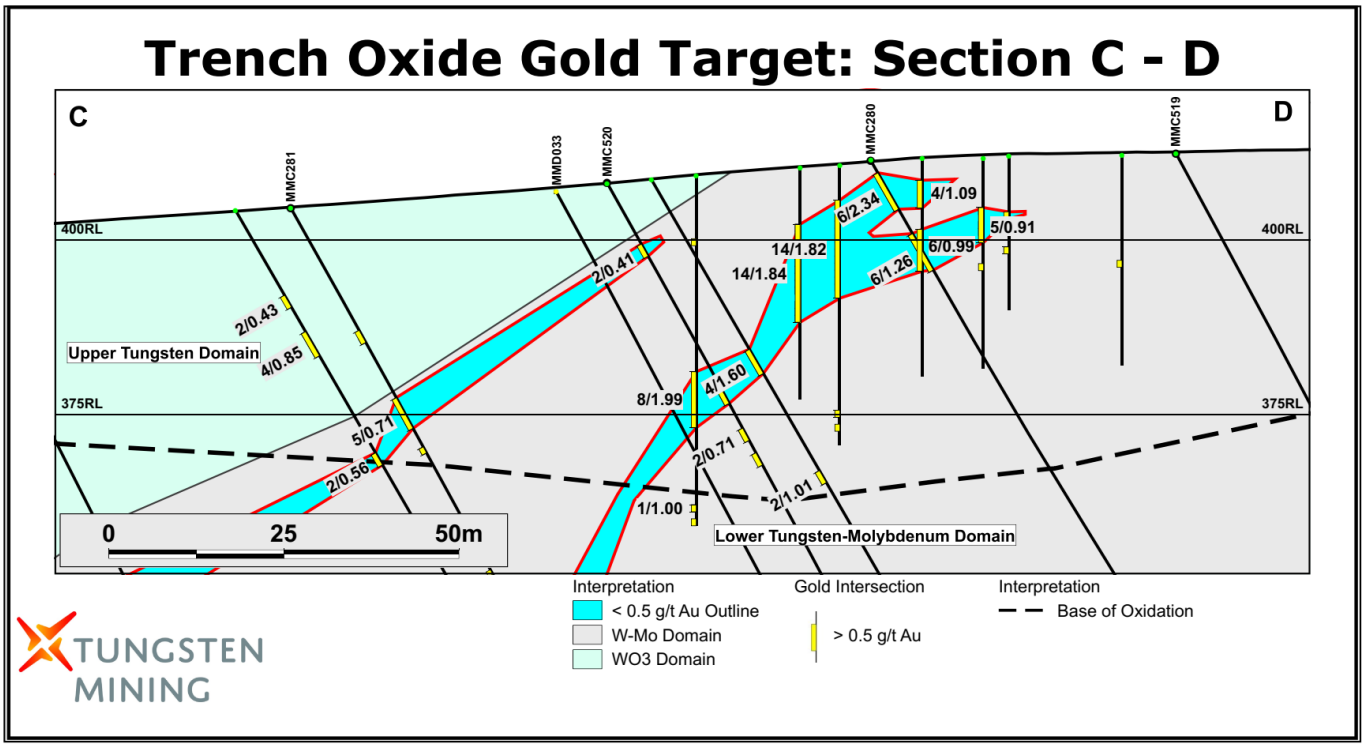

Figure 4. Section C-D showing supergene gold mineralisation in the centre of the Mulgine Trench oxide gold target.

Monza Prospect

Minjar Gold completed two RC drilling programs at the Monza Prospect in 2013/2014 intersecting significant high-grade gold mineralisation associated with a quartz-veined altered amphibolite. Mineralisation is poddy but has potential to define very high-grade plunging shoots as demonstrated by intersections of **4 m at 27.69 g/t Au from 19 metres** in MMRC072 and **4 m at 25.18 g/t Au from 93 metres** in MMRC067 (Figures 5 and 6).

The Monza structure is tested by drilling over 320 metres of strike to the northern boundary of the Mt. Mulgine Project (E59/1324-I). To the north of the Company's tenure, Terrain Minerals have intersected significant mineralisation associated with the Monza structure for an additional 800 metres and a second parallel structure located 60 metres to the west [4]. To the south of Minjar Gold's drilling, the Monza structure is situated beneath transported cover. Close spaced infill drilling of known high-grade mineralisation and extensional drilling to the south is required to evaluate this target.

Better gold intersections at the Monza Prospect are listed in Table 8. For a complete list of intersections refer to Appendix 2.

Table 8 – Better Gold intersections from historic drilling at the Monza Prospect

Historic Monza Drilling - Significant Gold Mineralisation (at 0.50 g/t Au cut off)										
Hole No	Hole Type	MGA Coordinates					Intersections			
		Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip/ Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
Mulgine Trench Oxide Gold Target										
MMRC067	RC	500,625	6,773,459	370	120	-61/249	**93**	**97**	**4**	**25.18**
MMRC067	RC					Incl.	93	96	3	30.50
MMRC067	RC						**101**	**103**	**2**	**40.74**
MMRC067	RC					Incl.	101	102	1	80.80
MMRC072	RC	500,678	6,773,356	369	124	-61/249	**19**	**23**	**4**	**27.69**
MMRC072	RC					Incl.	19	21	2	54.05
MMRC156	RC	500,699	6,773,368	369	126	-60/249	**39**	**41**	**2**	**8.60**
MMRC156	RC					Incl.	39	40	1	16.55
MMRC239	RC	500,722	6,773,375	370	84	-61/249	**60**	**62**	**2**	**23.50**

Lower cut-off grade 0.50 g/t Au with up to 2m of interval waste, no top cut grade. All intervals greater than 10 g/t Au are reported beneath the relevant intersection. Grid coordinates are MGA Zone 50.

4. Refer to Terrain Mineral Ltd ASX Announcements dated 29 September 2025, "Lightning Strikes Again with High-Grade Gold Drilling Results".

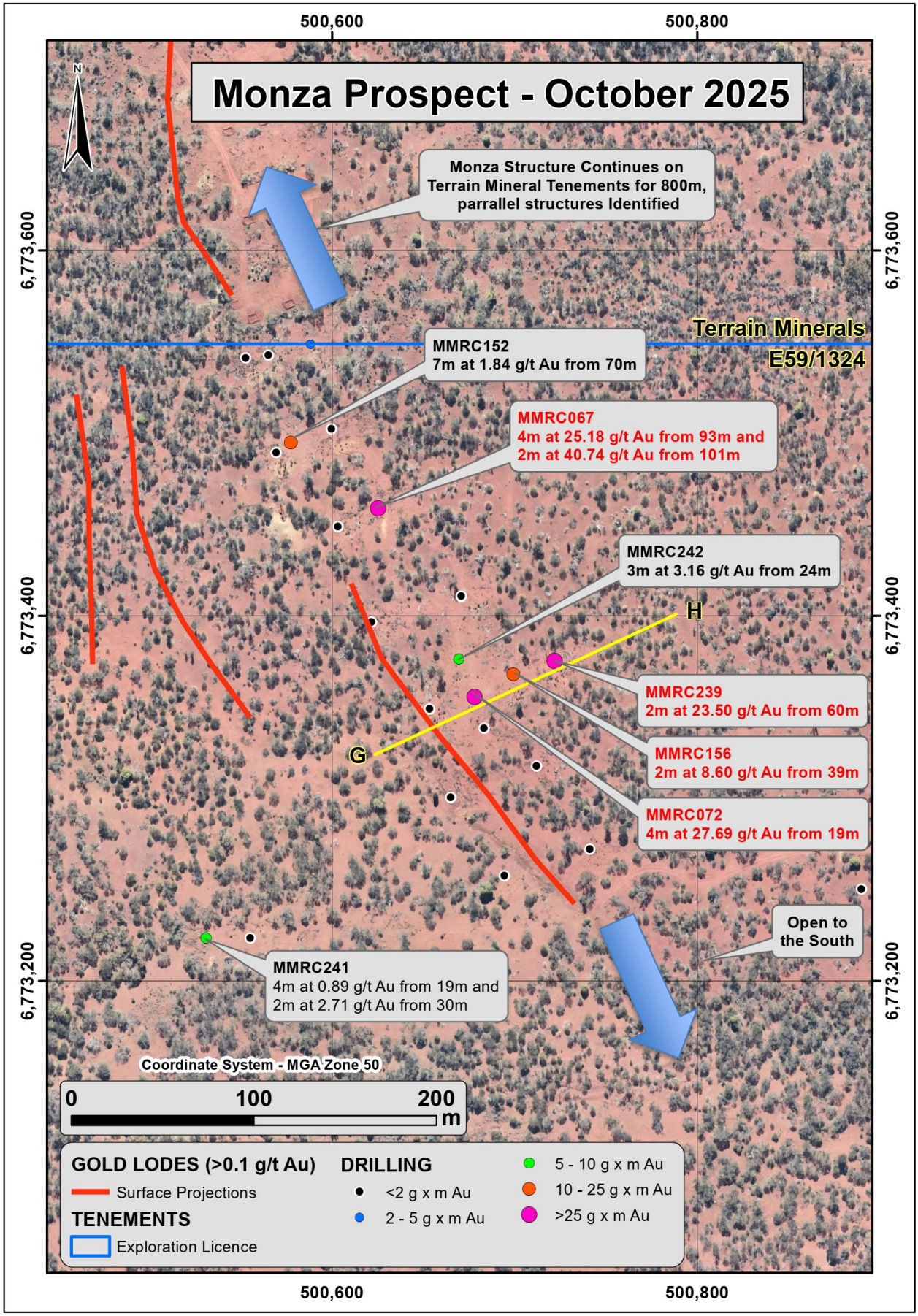

Figure 5. Plan of drilling, cross section G-H and gold lodes at the Monza Prospect.

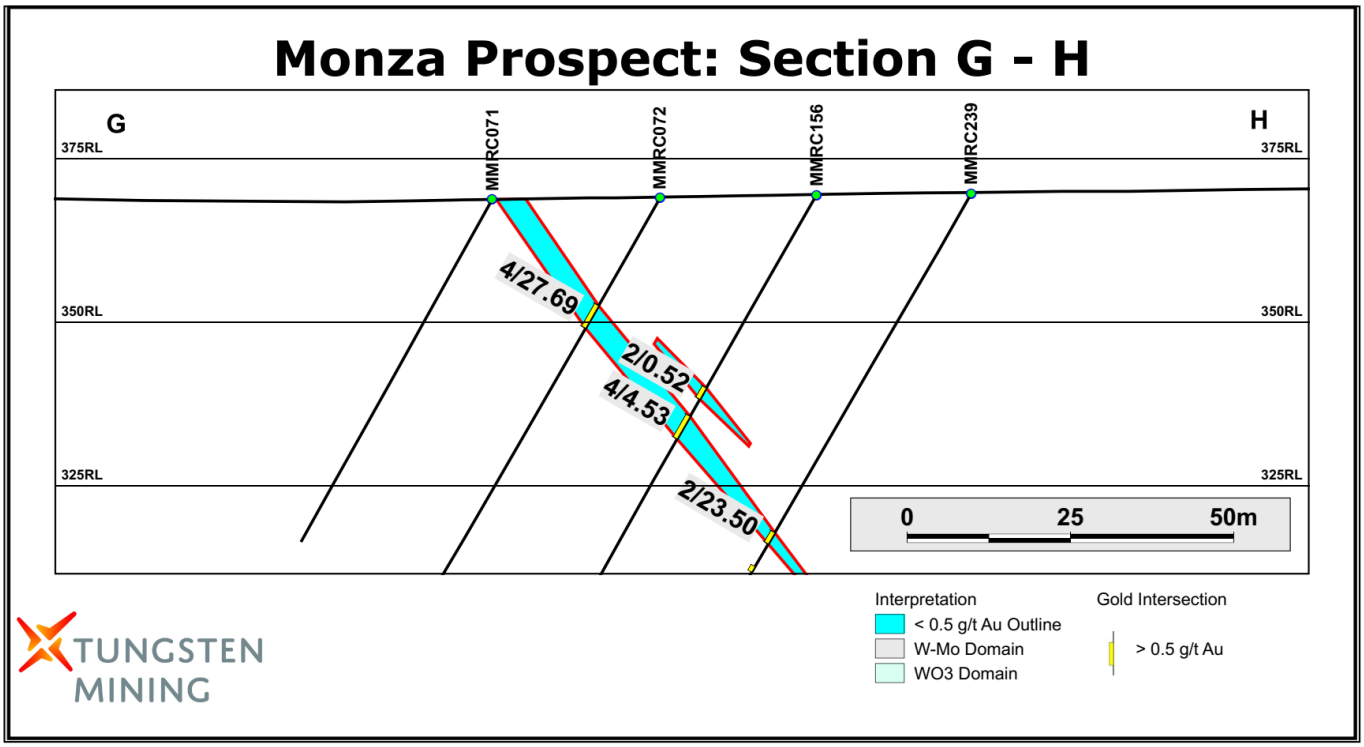

Figure 6. Section G-H showing high-grade gold mineralisation at the Monza Prospect.

Allentown Prospect

Mineralisation at Allentown is hosted by altered and quartz veined sediments, volcanics and banded iron formation. Drilling intersected significant gold mineralisation in three east-west striking lodes that dip steeply towards the north over 180 metres of strike (Figures 7 and 8). RAB drilling located 100 metre east of this zone intersected broad zones of low-grade gold mineralisation open to the east (Figure 9) indicating potential to increase the strike length to greater than 300 metres.

Reverse circulation drilling located 250 metres north of Allentown intersected gold mineralisation that warrants further investigation. A single line of 3 RC holes intersected broad zones on anomalous gold (> 0.1 g/t Au) including 72 metres at 0.66 g/t Au from surface in MGRC76 and 89 metres at 0.43 g/t Au from 12 metres in MMRC254 (Figure 10). The geometry and extent of this mineralisation is currently unknown.

To evaluate these targets close spaced infill drilling of potential high-grade shoots is required plus extensional drilling of strike extensions. The mineralisation intersected by drilling 250 metres north of Allentown requires geological mapping followed by RC drilling.

Better gold intersections from drilling at Allentown are listed in Table 9. For a complete list of drill intersections refer to Appendix 2.

Table 9 – Better gold intersections from drilling at the Allentown Prospect

Historic Allentown Drilling - Significant Gold Mineralisation (at 0.50 g/t Au cut off)										
Hole No	Hole Type	MGA Coordinates					Intersections			
		Easting (m)	**Northing (m)**	**RL (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Dip/ Azim**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Interval (m)**	**Au (g/t)**
ATRB002	RAB	497,281	6,772,596	439	60	-60/179	**12**	**35**	**23**	**1.84**
ATRB013	RAB	497,570	6,772,541	422	25	-60/179	14	19	5	1.30
HMMR049	RAB	497,246	6,772,546	429	23	-90/359	**2**	**12**	**10**	**2.46**
HMMR168	RAB	497,325	6,772,525	428	34	-90/359	**9**	**22**	**13**	**0.99**
HMMR199	RAB	497,366	6,772,553	432	34	-90/359	2	7	5	1.45
MGRB292	RAB	497,173	6,772,659	435	18	-90/0	8	12	4	1.43
MGRB313	RAB	497,301	6,772,801	427	19	-90/0	16	19	3	1.65
MGRB315	RAB	497,244	6,772,857	426	30	-90/0	**12**	**20**	**8**	**1.34**
GRC164	RC	497,272	6,772,481	420	32	-90/359	17	20	3	2.10
GRC166	RC	497,324	6,772,554	440	33	-90/359	**4**	**14**	**10**	**2.02**
MGRC76	RC	497,208	6,772,893	414	95	-60/134	2	6	4	1.68
MGRC76	RC						10	16	6	1.07
MGRC76	RC						**30**	**34**	**4**	**2.77**
MMRC252	RC	497,279	6,772,611	439	110	-61/179	**37**	**42**	**5**	**2.11**
MMRC254	RC	497,170	6,772,939	417	132	-60/134	32	38	6	1.49

Lower cut-off grade 0.50 g/t Au with up to 2m of interval waste, no top cut grade. All intervals greater than 10 g/t Au are reported beneath the relevant intersection. Grid coordinates are MGA Zone 50.

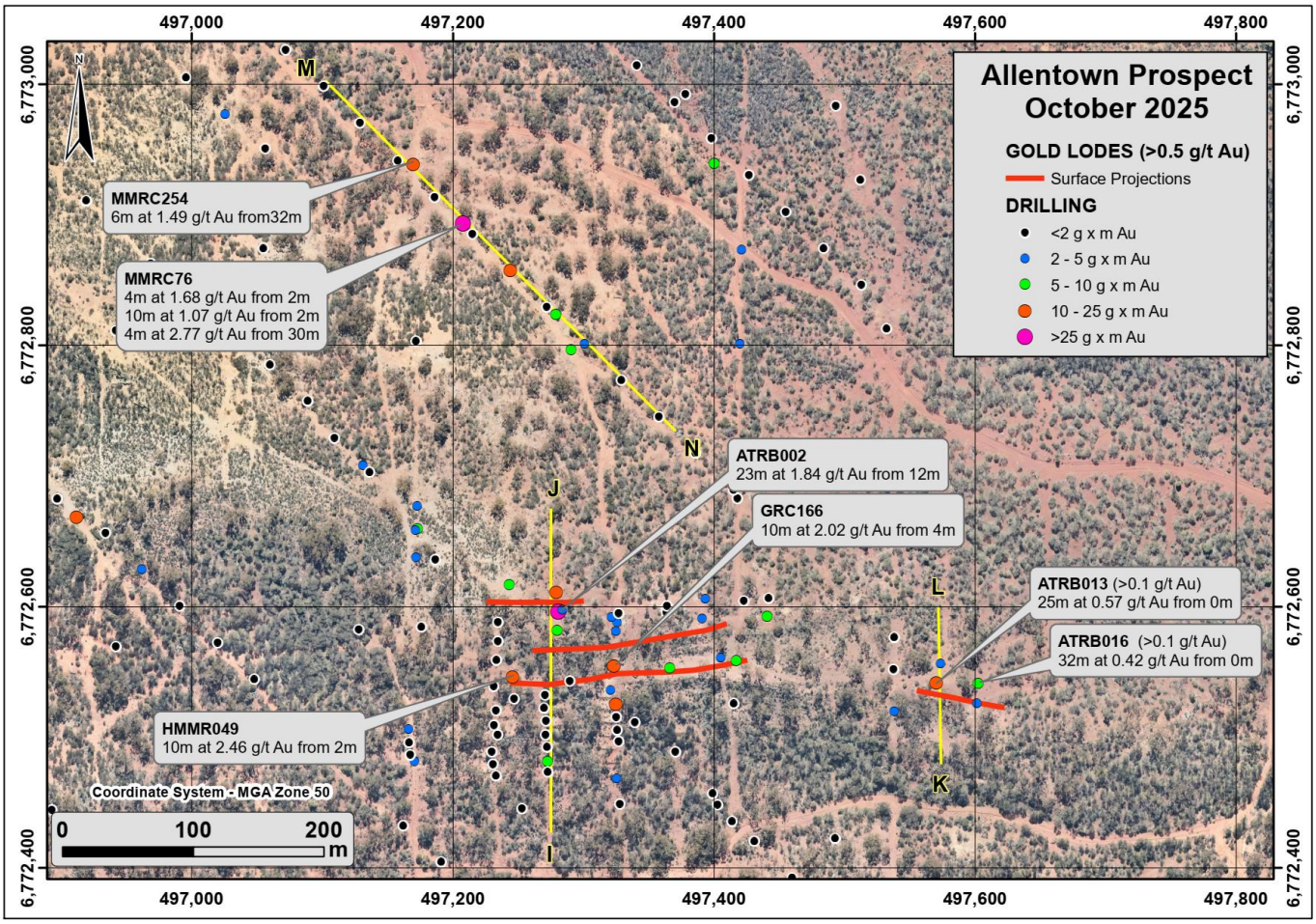

Figure 7. Plan of drilling, cross section I-J, K-L and M-N and gold lodes at the Allentown Prospect.

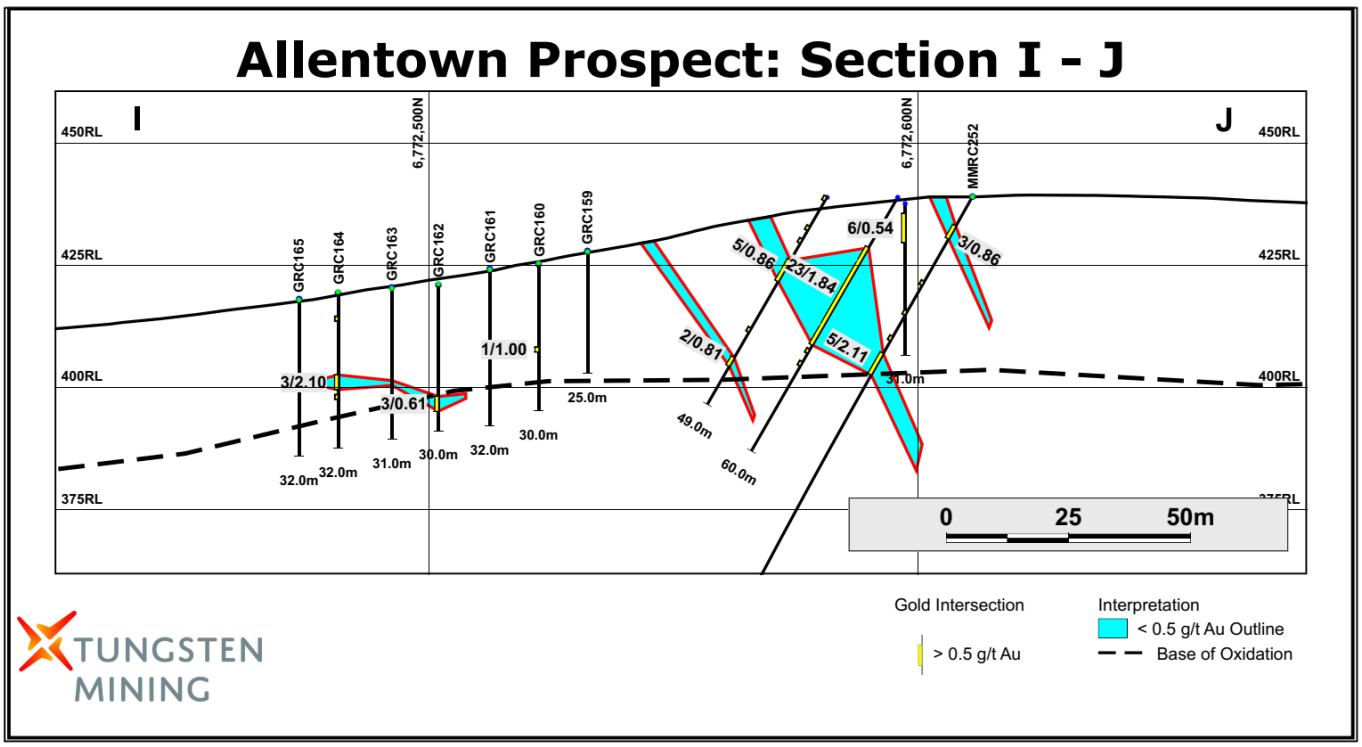

Figure 8. Section I-J showing gold mineralisation at the Allentown Prospect.

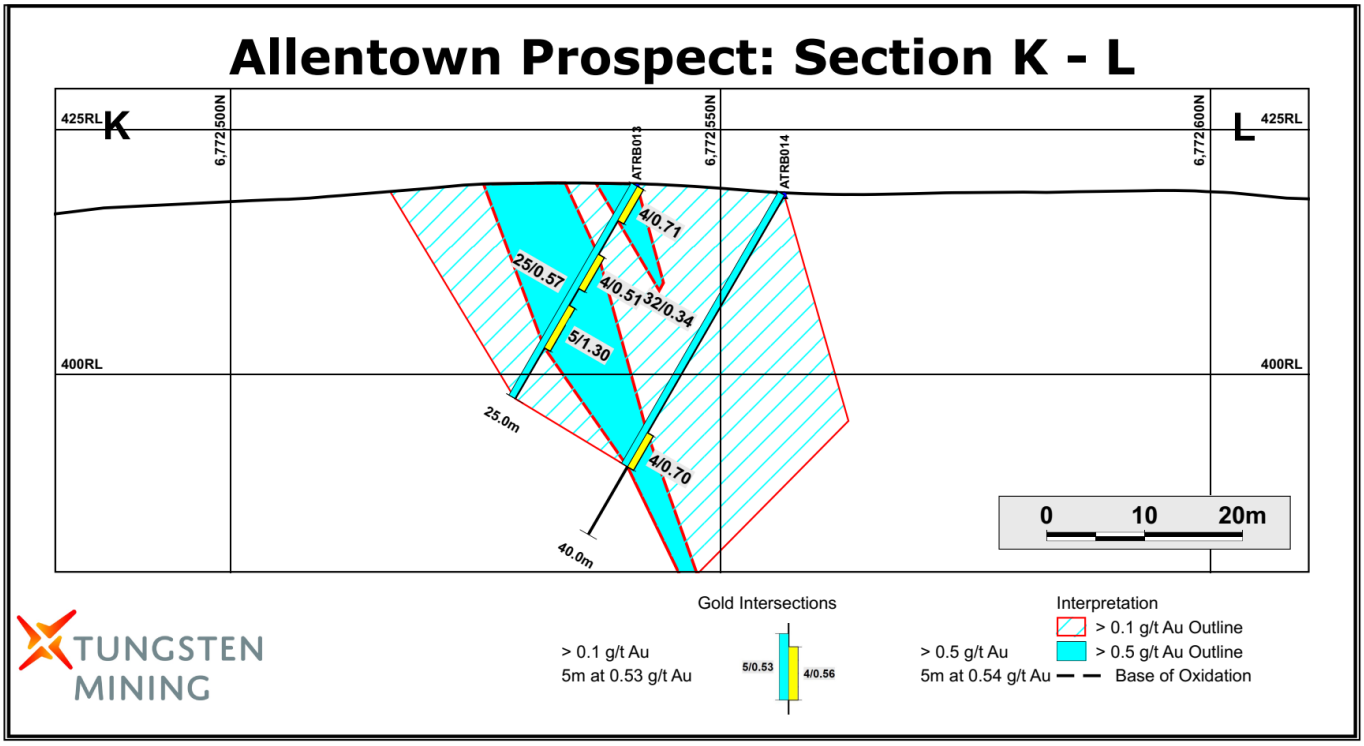

Figure 9. Section K-L showing broad zones of anomalous gold located 100 metres east of the Allentown Prospect.

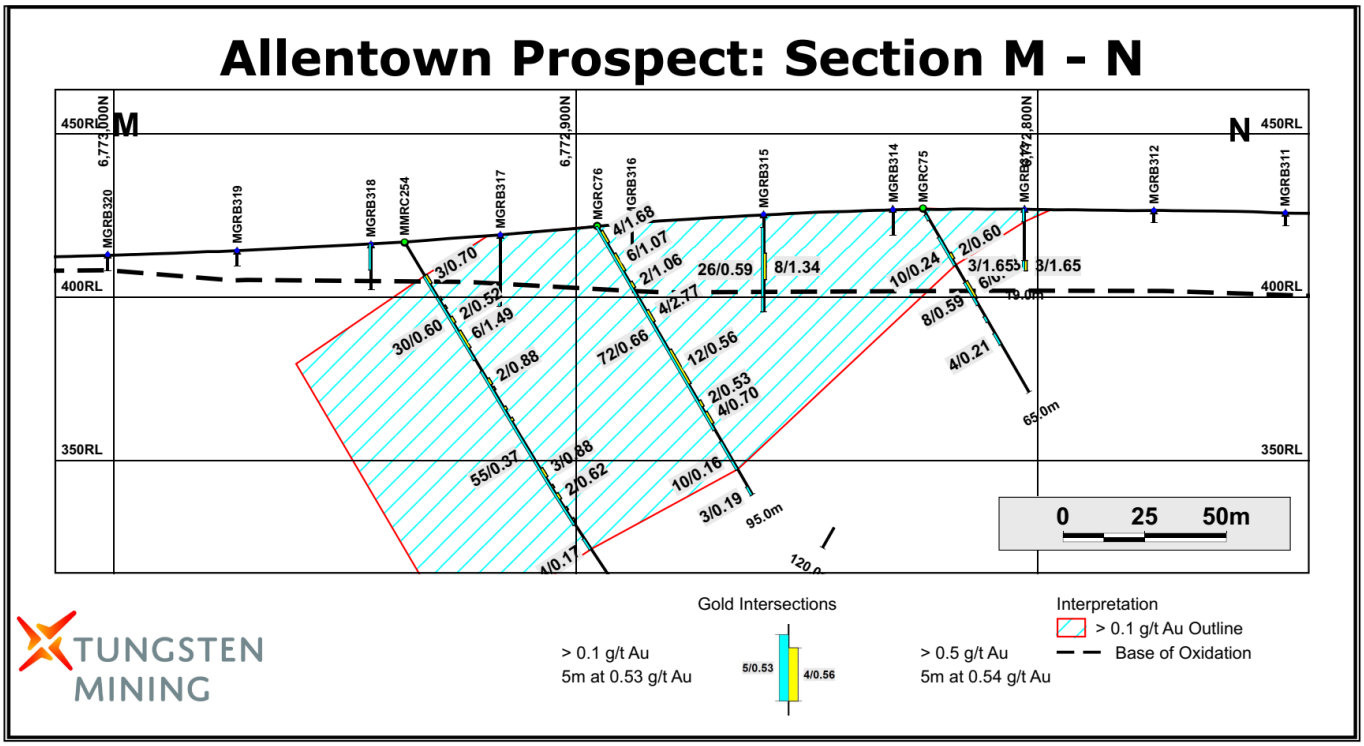

Figure 10. Section M-N showing broad zones of anomalous gold located 250 metres north of the Allentown Prospect.

-ENDS-

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This ASX announcement was authorised for release by the Board of Tungsten Mining NL.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Data Quality is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Peter Bleakley, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Bleakley is a full-time employee of the company. Mr Bleakley has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Bleakley consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Previously Reported Results

Tungsten Mining NL confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the ASX announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates, of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, in original ASX announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. Tungsten Mining NL confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original ASX announcements.

Cautionary Statement

This announcement and information, opinions or conclusions expressed in the course of this announcement contains forecasts and forward-looking information. Such forecasts, projections and information are not a guarantee of future performance, involve unknown risks and uncertainties. Actual results and developments will almost certainly differ materially from those expressed or implied. There are a number of risks, both specific to Tungsten Mining NL, and of a general nature which may affect the future operating and financial performance Tungsten Mining NL, and the value of an investment in Tungsten Mining NL including and not limited to title risk, renewal risk, economic conditions, stock market fluctuations, commodity demand and price movements, timing of access to infrastructure, timing of environmental approvals, regulatory risks, operational risks, reliance on key personnel, reserve estimations, native title risks, cultural heritage risks, foreign currency fluctuations, and mining development, construction and commissioning risk.

About Tungsten Mining NL

Australian tungsten developer, Tungsten Mining NL is an Australian-based resources company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX:TGN). Its prime focus is the exploration and development of tungsten projects in Australia.

Through exploration and acquisition, the Company has established a globally significant tungsten resource inventory in its portfolio of advanced mineral projects across Australia. This provides a platform for the Company to become a major player within the global primary tungsten market through the development of low-cost tungsten concentrate production.

About tungsten

Tungsten (chemical symbol W), occurs naturally on Earth, not in its pure form but as a constituent of other minerals, only two of which support commercial extraction and processing - wolframite ((Fe, Mn) WO_4) and scheelite ($CaWO_4$).

Tungsten also has the highest melting point of all elements except carbon – around 3400°C - giving it excellent high temperature mechanical properties and the lowest expansion coefficient of all metals. It is a metal of considerable strategic importance, essential to modern industrial development (across aerospace and defence, electronics, automotive, extractive and construction sectors) with uses in cemented carbides, high-speed steels and super alloys, tungsten mill products and chemicals.

Appendix 1 - Gold intersections in the Company's drilling greater than 2m at 0.5 g/t Au and 3 gram metres (Au grade times drill interval) at Mulgine Trench.

Tungsten Mining NL Drilling - Significant Gold Mineralisation (at 0.50 g/t Au cut off)												
Hole No	Hole Type	MGA Coordinates					Intersections					
		Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip/ Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)
Trench Main Oxide Gold Target												
MMD012	DD	496,475	6,772,950	410	87	-60/130	6	10	4	0.89	8.6
MMD012	DD						17	22	5	1.35	1.4
MMC268	RC	496,265	6,772,632	401	210	-60/134	162	165	3	1.33	10.4
MMC280	RC	496,481	6,772,925	411	150	-60/137	**3**	**8**	**5**	**2.71**	**3.0**
MMC280	RC						12	15	3	2.09	52.1
MMC284	RC	496,197	6,772,364	406	90	-59/139	**12**	**17**	**5**	**3.24**	**4.1**
MMC285	RC	496,139	6,772,420	410	132	-60/136	27	29	2	1.82	3.0
MMC285	RC						68	69	1	6.38	23.6
MMC294	RC	496,358	6,772,702	409	120	-60/135	**4**	**10**	**6**	**3.10**	**2.6**
MMC305	RC	496,298	6,772,747	405	156	-62/136	18	23	5	1.00	5.0
MMC326	RC	496,394	6,772,735	413	102	-62/138	**6**	**12**	**6**	**2.32**	**5.1**
MMC326	RC						20	24	4	0.79	1.4
MMC328	RC	496,333	6,772,791	408	138	-61/136	22	26	4	0.93	2.7
MMC328	RC						62	64	2	1.56	27.6
MMC328	RC						70	76	6	1.58	5.9
MMC330	RC	496,503	6,772,963	411	76	-60/135	**12**	**24**	**12**	**0.95**	**10.9**
MMC330B	RC	496,504	6,772,961	411	120	-60/138	**12**	**24**	**12**	**1.29**	**14.7**
MMC331	RC	496,530	6,772,935	413	102	-61/133	6	12	6	1.09	3.9
MMC342	RC	496,280	6,772,732	403	174	-61/135	**20**	**32**	**12**	**1.09**	**12.5**
MMC348	RC	496,226	6,772,446	411	108	-59/132	26	30	4	1.27	5.5
MMC349	RC	496,193	6,772,477	415	138	-60/133	4	8	4	1.56	1.5
MMC349	RC						32	36	4	0.98	3.3
MMC349	RC						58	62	4	1.16	15.5
MMC350	RC	496,166	6,772,506	411	156	-59/134	18	30	12	0.77	4.3
MMC350	RC						36	38	2	1.60	29.6
MMC352	RC	496,590	6,772,990	405	168	-60/139	**8**	**18**	**10**	**1.45**	**15.8**
MMC352	RC						38	44	6	1.08	8.3
MMC354	RC	496,504	6,773,073	400	162	-60/135	10	20	10	0.61	3.4

Tungsten Mining NL Drilling - Significant Gold Mineralisation (at 0.50 g/t Au cut off)											
Hole No	Hole Type	MGA Coordinates					Intersections				
		Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip/ Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)
MMC357	RC	496,379	6,772,861	407	156	-58/136	**40**	**48**	**8**	**1.61**	**14.2**
MMC357	RC						58	60	2	1.51	33.1
MMC358	RC	496,349	6,772,890	407	156	-89/202	0	4	4	2.09	3.5
MMC358	RC						40	46	6	0.94	35.1
MMC373	RC	496,252	6,772,590	404	156	-60/136	24	26	2	2.87	0.9
MMC374	RC	496,222	6,772,618	403	166	-60/136	56	60	4	1.05	15.9
MMC374	RC						154	158	4	2.05	3.2
MMC387	RC	496,454	6,772,895	407	90	-60/136	**12**	**26**	**14**	**0.87**	**2.1**
MMC388	RC	496,431	6,772,928	406	96	-59/134	20	24	4	2.43	2.7
MMC389	RC	496,397	6,772,955	403	138	-60/132	22	26	4	0.74	3.3
MMC406	RC	496,144	6,772,372	409	132	-60/136	44	48	4	1.11	9.2
MMC406	RC						90	94	4	1.12	5.8
MMC407	RC	496,109	6,772,391	408	174	-60/134	22	26	4	0.87	3.3
MMC407	RC						50	52	2	1.61	15.0
MMC407	RC						150	152	2	1.66	3.8
MMC416	RC	496,392	6,772,791	411	114	-60/132	86	90	4	2.00	30.1
MMC417	RC	496,364	6,772,818	410	138	-59/134	106	108	2	1.76	11.6
MMC421	RC	496,426	6,772,869	405	144	-60/136	**14**	**24**	**10**	**1.04**	**2.1**
MMC421	RC						60	66	6	0.60	22.6
MMC423	RC	496,370	6,772,927	403	180	-61/135	22	28	6	0.77	3.4
MMC443	RC	496,267	6,772,667	400	156	-61/138	14	20	6	0.87	1.6
MMC450	RC	496,225	6,772,393	406	78	-59/135	18	20	2	1.74	5.3
MMC464	RC	496,532	6,772,990	408	150	-60/136	96	100	4	1.02	9.7
MMC465	RC	496,472	6,773,042	402	186	-60/138	14	18	4	0.82	6.7
MMC466	RC	496,446	6,773,071	399	216	-60/135	34	38	4	0.83	46.3
MMC484	RC	496,497	6,773,024	404	180	-55/139	50	56	6	0.53	11.6
MMC487	RC	496,223	6,772,503	411	126	-60/138	8	10	2	1.53	3.6
MMC487	RC						**52**	**54**	**2**	**5.60**	**33.7**
MMC488	RC	496,195	6,772,534	410	138	-59/135	20	26	6	0.87	5.0
MMC489	RC	496,166	6,772,562	407	156	-59/135	18	24	6	0.86	2.3
MMC498	RC	496,152	6,772,458	412	143	-48/139	12	16	4	0.95	4.2

Tungsten Mining NL Drilling - Significant Gold Mineralisation (at 0.50 g/t Au cut off)											
Hole No	Hole Type	MGA Coordinates					Intersections				
		Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip/ Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)
MMC498	RC						20	24	4	1.14	3.1
MMC499	RC	496,137	6,772,474	410	150	-61/133	**8**	**14**	**6**	**2.36**	**3.3**
MMC499	RC						34	38	4	0.88	20.2
MMC501	RC	496,199	6,772,416	410	120	-59/135	14	18	4	1.45	0.9
MMC501	RC						30	36	6	1.18	2.4
MMC502	RC	496,167	6,772,389	410	120	-58/136	**58**	**72**	**14**	**0.85**	**4.7**
MMC502	RC						106	114	8	0.89	2.5
MMC503	RC	496,109	6,772,343	406	126	-59/125	0	6	6	0.63	0.9
MMC503	RC						8	16	8	0.79	1.4
MMC503	RC						**26**	**32**	**6**	**2.05**	**3.8**
MMC516	RC	496,480	6,772,814	407	90	-60/134	**24**	**26**	**2**	**6.73**	**12.8**
MMC518	RC	496,483	6,772,869	409	132	-60/137	24	28	4	0.80	2.9
MMC521	RC	496,531	6,773,047	403	168	-60/138	62	66	4	1.00	18.2
MMC533	RC	496,292	6,772,603	402	132	-61/138	30	34	4	1.18	10.0
MMC533	RC						**126**	**130**	**4**	**3.64**	**13.1**
MMC537	RC	496,335	6,772,728	409	160	-61/141	12	18	6	1.09	10.0
Mulgine Trench											
MMD014	DD	496,128	6,772,656	399	237	-90/106	100	105	5	1.34	23.8
MMC265	RC	496,027	6,772,361	398	179	-89/84	**148**	**156**	**8**	**1.61**	**6.4**
MMC266	RC	495,963	6,772,411	394	180	-89/220	148	149	1	3.21	10.3
MMC266	RC						**164**	**174**	**10**	**1.22**	**3.4**
MMC267	RC	495,915	6,772,470	391	210	-90/117	68	71	3	1.33	17.7
MMC267	RC						127	130	3	1.07	32.6
MMC267	RC						156	158	2	1.78	29.7
MMC267	RC						184	191	7	0.60	10.6
MMC270	RC	496,490	6,772,407	407	60	-62/135	11	14	3	1.05	4.1
MMC271	RC	496,434	6,772,465	411	174	-61/138	25	29	4	0.98	2.5
MMC272	RC	496,377	6,772,521	409	156	-60/139	85	88	3	2.26	10.9
MMC273	RC	496,163	6,772,734	397	192	-88/137	**94**	**107**	**13**	**0.97**	**20.2**
MMC275	RC	496,088	6,772,309	399	126	-60/139	**118**	**122**	**4**	**3.21**	**8.9**
MMC276	RC	496,321	6,772,574	405	156	-61/138	42	45	3	1.40	20.1

Tungsten Mining NL Drilling - Significant Gold Mineralisation (at 0.50 g/t Au cut off)											
Hole No	Hole Type	MGA Coordinates					Intersections				
		Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip/ Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)
MMC276	RC						**126**	**131**	**5**	**4.93**	**11.2**
MMC278	RC	496,569	6,772,785	411	114	-60/137	33	38	5	0.82	1.0
MMC289	RC	496,278	6,772,398	405	102	-60/138	93	96	3	1.44	6.1
MMC293	RC	496,497	6,772,640	414	108	-61/138	30	32	2	2.18	1.1
MMC299	RC	496,705	6,772,875	417	132	-59/137	30	34	4	1.06	3.8
MMC306	RC	496,715	6,773,203	410	150	-62/131	79	81	2	1.84	20.6
MMC307	RC	496,604	6,773,250	408	126	-60/132	10	11	1	3.36	6.3
MMC307	RC						44	47	3	1.45	16.4
MMC308	RC	496,479	6,773,380	401	138	-61/138	102	105	3	1.20	27.8
MMC310A	RC	495,994	6,772,564	395	177	-89/148	174	177	3	1.10	21.9
MMC314	RC	496,102	6,772,680	397	240	-89/33	84	90	6	0.67	19.9
MMC318	RC	496,638	6,773,449	403	138	-61/134	**100**	**110**	**10**	**1.42**	**19.6**
MMC319	RC	496,585	6,773,505	404	180	-60/135	78	80	2	2.44	12.3
MMC321	RC	495,816	6,772,121	389	160	-62/135	**88**	**94**	**6**	**6.86**	**21.0**
MMC321	RC						110	116	6	0.89	3.5
MMC321	RC						122	132	10	0.80	2.7
MMC322	RC	495,870	6,772,067	389	132	-60/137	30	34	4	0.91	6.8
MMC322	RC						46	50	4	0.90	2.9
MMC322	RC						68	72	4	1.35	2.4
MMC323	RC	495,988	6,772,176	397	132	-89/104	88	102	14	0.62	2.5
MMC323	RC						**110**	**126**	**16**	**0.80**	**3.8**
MMC324	RC	496,014	6,772,150	397	114	-60/139	**100**	**102**	**2**	**6.89**	**5.3**
MMC325	RC	496,070	6,772,093	391	78	-60/142	36	42	6	0.75	5.0
MMC335	RC	496,389	6,773,073	399	174	-61/135	4	6	2	2.60	1.7
MMC336	RC	495,748	6,772,158	385	168	-59/135	114	116	2	2.03	15.9
MMC336	RC						160	164	4	1.11	4.6
MMC337	RC	495,706	6,772,231	384	168	-59/137	118	122	4	0.90	7.6
MMC338	RC	496,361	6,773,103	398	125	-60/136	40	44	4	0.89	41.3
MMC344	RC	496,224	6,772,793	399	204	-60/137	48	50	2	1.56	45.3
MMC345	RC	496,195	6,772,815	397	228	-59/137	**92**	**106**	**14**	**0.75**	**22.0**
MMC346	RC	496,165	6,772,845	396	270	-60/134	**114**	**128**	**14**	**0.97**	**20.0**

Tungsten Mining NL Drilling - Significant Gold Mineralisation (at 0.50 g/t Au cut off)											
Hole No	Hole Type	MGA Coordinates					Intersections				
		Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip/ Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)
MMC356	RC	496,360	6,773,216	398	228	-74/138	144	146	2	1.93	36.8
MMC359	RC	496,644	6,773,102	401	120	-60/138	8	16	8	0.62	8.2
MMC361	RC	496,560	6,773,189	409	156	-60/135	12	16	4	0.85	4.8
MMC362	RC	496,528	6,773,216	407	162	-90/247	126	130	4	0.93	22.9
MMC363	RC	496,439	6,773,308	399	216	-89/226	172	182	10	0.67	13.2
MMC366	RC	496,706	6,773,484	404	138	-60/137	26	30	4	2.43	12.8
MMC367	RC	496,663	6,773,536	407	180	-58/141	52	58	6	0.67	4.1
MMC368	RC	496,599	6,773,372	403	138	-60/134	90	92	2	1.94	13.0
MMC369	RC	496,547	6,773,425	402	162	-60/137	74	78	4	1.29	15.4
MMC370	RC	496,494	6,773,480	403	176	-59/137	40	46	6	0.91	10.3
MMC370	RC						124	126	2	1.98	4.6
MMC370	RC						**140**	**148**	**8**	**1.72**	**4.6**
MMC370	RC						**164**	**176**	**12**	**0.98**	**10.2**
MMC375	RC	496,195	6,772,646	401	198	-60/133	44	54	10	0.68	8.2
MMC378	RC	496,108	6,772,734	396	202	-59/135	114	118	4	0.87	21.1
MMC378	RC						154	158	4	1.74	13.9
MMC381	RC	496,221	6,772,901	400	198	-59/145	46	50	4	1.32	24.6
MMC381	RC						120	124	4	1.36	23.8
MMC381	RC						160	164	4	0.99	11.3
MMC382	RC	496,191	6,772,929	399	210	-60/142	**130**	**140**	**10**	**2.12**	**34.8**
MMC390	RC	496,369	6,772,981	401	180	-60/133	50	56	6	0.61	19.2
MMC393	RC	496,287	6,773,064	398	240	-59/138	110	112	2	2.09	40.3
MMC394	RC	496,587	6,773,105	401	162	-59/138	14	16	2	2.14	1.2
MMC394	RC						32	34	2	2.59	18.4
MMC394	RC						126	132	6	0.87	18.7
MMC397	RC	496,506	6,773,186	407	264	-60/134	60	66	6	0.67	17.2
MMC404	RC	496,051	6,772,621	397	210	-60/135	196	200	4	0.83	4.1
MMC409	RC	496,074	6,772,432	404	174	-74/131	40	44	4	0.79	13.5
MMC409	RC						78	82	4	0.92	13.7
MMC410	RC	496,025	6,772,476	399	192	-60/133	186	188	2	4.96	7.0
MMC415	RC	496,197	6,772,759	397	234	-60/135	60	66	6	0.95	8.0

Tungsten Mining NL Drilling - Significant Gold Mineralisation (at 0.50 g/t Au cut off)											
Hole No	Hole Type	MGA Coordinates					Intersections				
		Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip/ Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)
MMC420	RC	496,257	6,772,925	406	228	-59/134	106	112	6	0.78	21.7
MMC425	RC	496,313	6,772,981	402	209	-59/132	54	58	4	0.98	8.7
MMC425	RC						106	108	2	4.54	76.7
MMC427	RC	496,510	6,773,350	400	180	-60/135	64	66	2	2.30	18.8
MMC428	RC	496,557	6,773,295	404	150	-49/183	54	58	4	0.96	18.5
MMC428	RC						**130**	**138**	**8**	**1.26**	**11.0**
MMC428	RC						144	148	4	1.17	7.5
MMC429	RC	496,557	6,773,366	401	162	-59/135	24	26	2	2.14	15.7
MMC430	RC	496,594	6,773,322	405	162	-58/134	50	52	2	1.78	4.6
MMC431	RC	496,672	6,773,360	407	138	-60/138	10	14	4	1.32	16.1
MMC431	RC						94	104	10	0.62	11.3
MMC438	RC	496,669	6,773,418	403	132	-59/138	84	88	4	2.04	18.4
MMC439	RC	496,254	6,773,095	397	240	-59/135	120	124	4	0.92	16.2
MMC441	RC	496,109	6,772,902	395	275	-60/136	**168**	**182**	**14**	**1.40**	**12.7**
MMC442	RC	496,165	6,772,791	396	252	-60/134	104	110	6	0.70	15.4
MMC444	RC	496,136	6,772,872	395	276	-62/137	216	220	4	0.85	16.0
MMC446	RC	496,114	6,772,847	394	280	-59/138	142	152	10	0.82	19.6
MMC448	RC	496,081	6,772,760	395	270	-60/137	266	268	2	1.61	5.6
MMC449	RC	496,052	6,772,788	394	288	-60/137	270	276	6	0.83	11.0
MMC451	RC	496,544	6,773,258	405	138	-59/136	58	60	2	1.48	7.3
MMC455	RC	496,431	6,773,372	400	246	-58/139	130	132	2	1.88	1.6
MMC456	RC	496,631	6,773,176	409	135	-60/137	74	82	8	0.86	69.2
MMC460	RC	496,448	6,773,184	403	210	-59/135	**4**	**16**	**12**	**1.29**	**5.4**
MMC462	RC	496,388	6,773,244	398	240	-59/134	156	160	4	1.15	29.6
MMC467	RC	496,418	6,773,100	398	228	-59/132	46	52	6	0.79	8.1
MMC471	RC	496,307	6,773,213	397	288	-59/136	180	182	2	3.71	15.4
MMC472	RC	496,530	6,773,385	401	150	-58/138	12	16	4	0.81	3.8
MMC472	RC						56	58	2	2.17	26.5
MMC473	RC	496,500	6,773,415	402	192	-58/136	26	28	2	2.47	3.0
MMC473	RC						36	42	6	1.18	5.0
MMC474	RC	496,475	6,773,442	402	252	-58/133	28	30	2	1.54	11.8

Tungsten Mining NL Drilling - Significant Gold Mineralisation (at 0.50 g/t Au cut off)											
Hole No	Hole Type	MGA Coordinates					Intersections				
		Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip/ Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)
MMC474	RC						**36**	**44**	**8**	**1.57**	**12.3**
MMC474	RC						74	80	6	1.36	6.9
MMC476	RC	496,520	6,773,454	403	234	-57/138	10	16	6	0.93	2.0
MMC476	RC						34	36	2	1.79	1.7
MMC476	RC						102	104	2	3.29	8.5
MMC476	RC						110	112	2	2.24	14.0
MMC476	RC						134	138	4	0.77	15.8
MMC476	RC						162	166	4	1.06	22.0
MMC476	RC						204	210	6	0.93	5.4
MMC477	RC	496,640	6,773,390	404	132	-59/136	12	20	8	1.15	5.9
MMC477	RC						36	42	6	0.70	17.4
MMC477	RC						76	80	4	1.17	12.5
MMC477	RC						114	116	2	1.69	27.6
MMC478	RC	496,615	6,773,413	401	144	-58/135	0	4	4	0.80	2.6
MMC478	RC						76	80	4	0.95	12.4
MMC478	RC						120	128	8	0.98	9.2
MMC478	RC						**134**	**144**	**10**	**2.25**	**21.1**
MMC479	RC	496,587	6,773,443	403	168	-58/138	114	124	10	0.62	10.6
MMC479	RC						**128**	**142**	**14**	**1.14**	**12.1**
MMC479	RC						158	168	10	0.87	9.1
MMC480	RC	496,558	6,773,471	403	198	-57/133	10	16	6	0.79	4.0
MMC480	RC						84	88	4	0.81	7.1
MMC480	RC						146	150	4	0.75	10.8
MMC483	RC	496,305	6,773,157	396	300	-58/130	132	136	4	0.90	20.4
MMC490	RC	496,136	6,772,591	404	168	-59/136	12	14	2	2.03	0.4
MMC495	RC	495,997	6,772,731	392	258	-58/136	88	90	2	4.55	36.5
MMC495	RC						128	134	6	0.63	16.1
MMC495	RC						252	256	4	1.31	2.4
MMC497	RC	495,994	6,772,672	393	246	-59/134	166	168	2	1.81	31.6
MMC497	RC						242	246	4	1.86	10.1
MMC504	RC	496,069	6,772,375	403	156	-55/137	54	60	6	0.69	10.0

Tungsten Mining NL Drilling - Significant Gold Mineralisation (at 0.50 g/t Au cut off)											
Hole No	Hole Type	MGA Coordinates					Intersections				
		Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip/ Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)
MMC505	RC	496,055	6,772,387	402	156	-59/136	10	12	2	2.23	5.1
MMC505	RC						64	68	4	1.87	15.3
MMC505	RC						74	80	6	1.06	13.8
MMC507	RC	495,997	6,772,448	397	198	-59/139	114	116	2	1.81	12.2
MMC507	RC						192	198	6	1.40	5.4
MMC508	RC	495,966	6,772,476	394	210	-61/140	186	190	4	0.83	4.5
MMC508	RC						200	204	4	0.85	3.8
MMC509	RC	495,936	6,772,506	393	234	-59/137	156	158	2	1.69	13.5
MMC509	RC						**232**	**234**	**2**	**5.39**	**1.1**
MMC510	RC	496,054	6,772,333	399	138	-65/137	2	10	8	0.65	2.6
MMC510	RC						40	44	4	0.97	12.6
MMC511	RC	496,055	6,772,276	395	132	-59/137	82	84	2	1.84	10.6
MMC512	RC	496,026	6,772,305	394	140	-59/137	**112**	**120**	**8**	**1.52**	**6.6**
MMC514	RC	495,967	6,772,363	393	180	-60/134	82	88	6	1.13	16.9
MMC515A	RC	495,942	6,772,387	392	195	-61/143	12	14	2	3.58	4.5
MMC515A	RC						58	60	2	1.65	42.8
MMC522	RC	496,310	6,772,985	402	234	-75/139	68	72	4	0.82	6.4
MMC523	RC	496,166	6,772,957	399	258	-59/135	76	80	4	1.07	8.2
MMC523	RC						154	156	2	1.88	26.7
MMC524	RC	496,695	6,773,223	410	114	-69/317	**88**	**94**	**6**	**1.66**	**37.6**
MMC525	RC	496,732	6,773,470	404	132	-59/138	18	22	4	0.79	3.7
MMC525	RC						26	30	4	1.05	10.2
MMC525	RC						122	128	6	1.65	5.8
MMC528	RC	496,026	6,772,588	397	204	-60/135	30	32	2	2.72	33.0
MMC528	RC						200	204	4	0.79	1.2
MMC529	RC	495,996	6,772,617	394	222	-61/137	152	156	4	1.09	21.1
MMC531	RC	495,967	6,772,531	394	216	-60/138	210	212	2	2.25	2.0
MMC534	RC	496,362	6,772,589	404	84	-60/141	78	82	4	1.25	6.7
MMCD030	RCD	496,633	6,773,343	405	159	-61/124	83	85	2	2.31	20.2
MMCD301	RCD	496,104	6,772,789	394	309	-88/117	190	191	1	4.71	121.0
MMCD301	RCD						194	195	1	3.29	28.9

Tungsten Mining NL Drilling - Significant Gold Mineralisation (at 0.50 g/t Au cut off)											
Hole No	Hole Type	MGA Coordinates					Intersections				
		Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip/ Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)
MMCD301	RCD						282	284	2	3.62	24.5
MMCD309	RCD	496,452	6,773,408	401	230	-60/139	121	125	4	1.45	10.6
MMCD315	RCD	496,050	6,772,732	394	300	-89/90	138	144	6	0.63	20.3
Regional											
MMC548	RC	498,024	6,772,361	409	100	-63/180	43	45	2	1.55	1.4
MMC558	RC	498,680	6,772,279	408	180	-60/184	0	4	4	0.85	14.0
MMC559	RC	497,664	6,772,280	415	130	-51/182	17	21	4	0.97	8.4
MMC560	RC	497,664	6,772,310	413	120	-60/180	21	25	4	1.09	12.4
MMC561	RC	497,740	6,772,306	409	66	-60/180	10	11	1	3.43	6.8

Lower cut-off grade 0.50 ppm Au with up to 2m of interval waste, no top cut grade. All intervals greater than 10 ppm Au are reported beneath the relevant intersection. Grid coordinates are MGA Zone 50.

Appendix 2 - Gold intersections in historic drilling greater than 2m at 0.5 g/t Au and 3 gram metres (Au grade times drill interval) at the Allentown and Monza Prospects.

Tungsten Mining NL Drilling - Significant Gold Mineralisation (at 0.50 g/t Au cut off)											
Hole No	Hole Type	MGA Coordinates					Intersections				
		Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip/ Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)
Monza											
MMRC067	RC	500,625	6,773,459	370	120	-61/249	**93**	**97**	**4**	**25.18**	
MMRC067	RC					**Incl.**	**93**	**96**	**3**	**30.50**	
MMRC067	RC						**101**	**103**	**2**	**40.74**	
MMRC067	RC					**Incl.**	**101**	**102**	**1**	**80.80**	
MMRC072	RC	500,678	6,773,356	369	124	-61/249	**19**	**23**	**4**	**27.69**	
MMRC072	RC					**Incl.**	**19**	**21**	**2**	**54.05**	
MMRC152	RC	500,577	6,773,495	372	120	-60/249	**70**	**77**	**7**	**1.84**	**2.1**
MMRC156	RC	500,699	6,773,368	369	126	-60/249	**39**	**41**	**2**	**8.60**	**35.2**
MMRC156	RC					**Incl.**	**39**	**40**	**1**	**16.55**	**66.3**
MMRC239	RC	500,722	6,773,375	370	84	-61/249	**60**	**62**	**2**	**23.50**	
MMRC241	RC	500,531	6,773,224	370	120	-60/269	19	23	4	0.89	
MMRC241	RC						30	32	2	2.71	
MMRC242	RC	500,669	6,773,376	369	96	-60/249	**24**	**27**	**3**	**3.16**	
Allentown											
DDM021	DD	497,417	6,772,558	416	141	-45/133	66	72	6	0.91	
ATRB001	RAB	497,280	6,772,581	439	49	-60/179	15	20	5	0.86	8.1
ATRB002	RAB	497,281	6,772,596	439	60	-60/179	**12**	**35**	**23**	**1.84**	
ATRB007	RAB	497,325	6,772,581	440	25	-60/179	7	10	3	1.41	
ATRB011	RAB	497,441	6,772,593	434	25	-60/179	4	12	8	0.65	7.7
ATRB013	RAB	497,570	6,772,541	422	25	-60/179	14	19	5	1.30	
ATRB016	RAB	497,602	6,772,541	418	40	-60/179	4	8	4	0.96	3.3
ATRB016	RAB						12	16	4	0.95	0.4
HMMR047	RAB	497,405	6,772,561	434	21	-90/359	7	11	4	0.78	
HMMR049	RAB	497,246	6,772,546	429	23	-90/359	**2**	**12**	**10**	**2.46**	
HMMR050	RAB	497,172	6,772,638	437	17	-90/359	10	17	7	0.60	
HMMR052	RAB	497,171	6,772,481	418	12	-90/359	2	7	5	0.86	
HMMR053	RAB	497,326	6,772,468	416	18	-90/359	12	18	6	0.60	
HMMR168	RAB	497,325	6,772,525	428	34	-90/359	**9**	**22**	**13**	**0.99**	

Tungsten Mining NL Drilling - Significant Gold Mineralisation (at 0.50 g/t Au cut off)											
Hole No	Hole Type	MGA Coordinates					Intersections				
		Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip/ Azim	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)
HMMR199	RAB	497,366	6,772,553	432	34	-90/359	2	7	5	1.45	
HMMR202	RAB	497,326	6,772,588	439	31	-90/359	16	21	5	0.80	
HMMR203	RAB	497,284	6,772,597	438	31	-90/359	2	8	6	0.54	
MGRB292	RAB	497,173	6,772,659	435	18	-90/0	8	12	4	1.43	
MGRB313	RAB	497,301	6,772,801	427	19	-90/0	16	19	3	1.65	
MGRB315	RAB	497,244	6,772,857	426	30	-90/0	**12**	**20**	**8**	**1.34**	
GRC164	RC	497,272	6,772,481	420	32	-90/359	17	20	3	2.10	
GRC166	RC	497,324	6,772,554	440	33	-90/359	**4**	**14**	**10**	**2.02**	
MGRC75	RC	497,279	6,772,823	416	65	-60/134	26	32	6	0.73	
MGRC76	RC	497,208	6,772,893	414	95	-60/134	2	6	4	1.68	
MGRC76	RC						10	16	6	1.07	
MGRC76	RC						**30**	**34**	**4**	**2.77**	
MGRC76	RC						44	56	12	0.56	
MMC056	RC	497,001	6,771,493	400	83	-60/90	36	40	4	0.82	
MMRC250	RC	497,243	6,772,617	439	150	-56/179	11	14	3	2.01	
MMRC251	RC	497,321	6,772,592	437	114	-60/179	13	18	5	0.90	
MMRC252	RC	497,279	6,772,611	439	110	-61/179	**37**	**42**	**5**	**2.11**	
MMRC253	RC	497,290	6,772,797	428	120	-60/314	40	41	1	2.95	
MMRC254	RC	497,170	6,772,939	417	132	-60/134	32	38	6	1.49	

Lower cut-off grade 0.50 ppm Au with up to 2m of interval waste, no top cut grade. All intervals greater than 10 ppm Au are reported beneath the relevant intersection. Grid coordinates are MGA Zone 50.

Appendix 1 - JORC Code Reporting Criteria

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	***TGN Drilling*** From 2016 to present, TGN drilling that has been assayed for gold includes 365 RC holes for 56,164 metres and 12 DD holes for 2,186 metres. Sampling involved the collection of RC rockchips at 1m intervals from the drill rig cyclone, and DD core cut to 1m lengths of halfcore. ***Historic Drilling*** For historic drilling, Diamond Core Drilling (DD), Reverse Circulation (RC) and Rotary Air Blast (RAB) methods have been used. The nature and quality of sampling varies according to the exploration company and drilling equipment used. Historical records of methods and techniques used are incomplete and sometimes non-existent. Sample quality from historic drilling is considered suitable for the delineation of exploration targets, identifying the presence or absence of mineralisation, and informing exploration level models. ***Monza Prospect*** In 2013 and 2014 Minjar drilled 22 RC holes for 2,388 metres into the Monza Prospect. Samples were taken from 1m downhole intervals. ***Allentown Prospect*** Allentown Prospect has been drilled by six companies since 1970 totalling 93 holes for 3,415m. In 1970 Minefields drilled 4 DD holes for 559m. Initial sampling was focused on Tungsten and Molybdenum. Goldfields resampled and assayed these holes at a later date for gold (see Goldfields below). Golconda in 1988 drilled 25 RAB holes for 576m. Composite samples were made up from one meter piles of RAB drill chips. Routinely, the first two metres of each hole was composite sampled to test for gold dispersions in the surface environment, thereafter composite sampling was generally at five metres. Significant gold values were resampled at 1 or 2 metre intervals. Equal volumes of each one metre sample were obtained by using a tube sampler. Samples were placed in a plastic bag and averaged approximately 1.5kg. General Gold in 1993 drilled 22 RC holes for 714m. An RC hammer was used throughout the programme to produce an approximate 135mm diameter hole. All holes were drilled vertically to a maximum 50m depth with sampling at lm intervals. The samples were collected through a cyclone and riffle split to produce a 2-3kg sample for assay. The coarse reject samples were bagged and left on the drill site. Goldfields Exploration Pty Ltd in 1994 drilled 22 RAB holes for 245m and 3 RC holes for 225m. Goldfields resampled and assayed the 4 Minefields DD holes. RC samples were collected as 2m composite samples taken down hole for gold analysis. RAB holes were drilled until blade refusal and sampled as 4m composites from top to bottom of hole. The DD holes, core was cut and sampled for gold at approximately 2m intervals to provide check assay and new assay data. Some records state the sample type as 'half core' whereas others state 'core'. Gindalbie Gold in 2003 drilled 12 RAB holes for 470m. 2 to 4 metre composite, and 1 meter, samples, approximately 2 to 3 kilograms in weight, were collected and submitted for analysis. Selected samples were resplit and submitted for further analysis. Minjar Gold in 2014 drilled 5 RC holes for 626m. Holes at were drilled at various azimuths with a dip of -60. Down hole sampling was done at 1m intervals.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	***TGN Drilling*** Certified standards were inserted into the sample sequences in according to TGN QAQC procedures. Duplicate samples were collected to check repeatability of sampling and variability or nugget effect. Blanks were inserted into the sample stream to test contamination. Results from this QAQC sampling were considered good. Historical reports do not detail what systems or methods were used to ensure sample representivity.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	***TGN Drilling*** Prior to 2019 all TGN RC holes were sampled at 1m intervals where geological logging and UV lamping identified tungsten/molybdenum mineralisation. The remainder was samples as 5m composites and where anomalous results were returned from composite samples, the holes were resampled at 1m intervals. TGN RC holes MMC265 – MMC291 and MMC301 – MMC309 were sampled at 1 m intervals from the cyclone and split using a cone splitter immediately beneath the cyclone to produce two representative 3 - 5 kg 1m-samples in calico bags. For all remaining TGN holes, samples were split using a cone splitter to produce two representative 3 - 5 kg 2m-samples in calico bags. The bulk reject material was collected at 1 m intervals from the cyclone and placed on the ground for geological logging. The cone splitter was cleaned by hosing with pressurised air to eliminate sample contamination. Two samples were collected; one is used for analysis and the other is retained as a reference or for possible re-analysing / QAQC activities. Prior to 2019, samples were submitted to either Nagrom the Mineral Processor of Kelmscott for a 50 gram fire assay for gold analysis (FA50). The remainder were submitted to Bureau Veritas Minerals Pty Ltd of Canningvale, WA, for a 40 gram fire assay for gold analysis (FA001 or FA002). ***Historic Drilling*** Minefields diamond drilling obtained NQ or BQ size core. The core was sampled for gold by Goldfields at a later date. 1m samples of halfcore were submitted for Au analysis. Golconda RAB drilling: Routinely, the first two metres of each hole was composite sampled to test for gold dispersions in the surface environment, thereafter composite sampling was generally at five metres. Significant gold values were resampled at 1 or 2 metre intervals. Samples were subject to hammer mill, mix and split and fine pulverisation before analysis for gold by AAS. General Gold RC drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which alternate 1m sample intervals weighing 2-3 kg were dried and subject to single stage mix and grind preparation prior to splitting. The assay split was digested by aqua regia and analysed by AAS. Goldfields RAB holes were drilled to blade refusal and gold was assayed from 4m composite samples from top to bottom of the hole. Gold was assayed using 30g fire assay techniques with a carbon rod finish. RC holes were sampled with 2m composite samples from top to bottom of the hole. Gold was assayed using 30g fire assay techniques. Gindalbie drilled RAB holes and collected 2-4m composites as well as 1m samples approximately 2-3kg and submitted for Au and multi element analysis. Minjar RC drilling submitted 1m samples for Fire assay.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	***TGN Drilling*** TGN completed 595 RC drillholes with depths averaging 118 m. RC drilling used a face-sampling hammer that produced a nominal 140 mm diameter hole. Six holes were extended with HQ diamond tails with average depth of 250m. An additional 6 diamond PQ triple tube holes were drilled. ***Historic Drilling*** Minefields DD holes were drilled with RC pre collars and diamond tails of NQ followed by BQ at depth. No other data has been recorded regarding drilling techniques. Golconda: The first phase of RAB drilling was undertaken by Arrinooka Pty Ltd using a Mole Pioneer 160 drill rig equipped with a 405 cfm/200 psi air compressor, 3m drill rods and a 108mm bit. The second phase of RAB drilling was drilled by Engineering and Mining Services (GEMS) using an Edson 3000 drilling rig equipped with a 450 cfm/150psi air compressor, 112mm blade bits, and a 112mm hammer bit. Most holes were drilled from surface using a hammer bit to avoid having to pull out and change from blade to hammer at depth. General Gold carried out RC drilling was completed by Drillex using an RCD 100 rig with a 750 CFM, 300 psi compressor. An RC hammer was used throughout the program to produce an approximate 135mm diameter hole. Goldfields and Minjar have not recorded details of their RAB or RC drilling techniques. Gindalbie RAB holes were drilled by Peak Drilling Services. No other information has been recorded.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	***TGN Drilling*** RC recovery at TGN was visually assessed, recorded on drill logs and considered to be acceptable. Diamond core recovery at TGN is logged and recorded in the database. No significant core loss issues exist. ***Historic Drilling*** The recording of RAB and RC sample recoveries are generally not present in the historic records. Minjar RC drill samples were collected through a cyclone and recorded as having good recovery and being dry.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	***TGN Drilling*** RC samples collected by TGN were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. A cyclone and cone splitter was used to provide a uniform sample and these were routinely cleaned. The drill contractor blew out the hole at the beginning of each drill rod to remove excess water and maintain dry samples. Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous runs for orientation marking, depths being checked against the depth marked on the core blocks and core recovery. ***Historic Drilling*** Sample recoveries from Minefields/ANZECO diamond drillholes were recorded as being generally very good and inspection of core photographs confirms this. General Gold and Goldfields RC samples were collected through a cyclone and riffle split to produce a 2-3kg sample for assay, ensuring sufficient representation through each meter. Minjar RC drill samples were collected through a cyclone and recorded as having good recovery and being dry.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		TGN Drilling Ground conditions for RC drilling were good and drilling returned consistent size samples. All RC samples were dry and contamination would be minimal. No significant bias is expected, and any potential bias is not considered material at this stage. Sample recovery for diamond holes is very high (close to 100%).
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	***Historic Drilling*** Sample recoveries from Minefields diamond drillholes were good and no significant bias is expected. Any potential bias is not considered material at this stage. Recovery of reverse circulation drillholes has not been recorded with any consistency, and the majority have not been recorded. Consequently, there has been no study between recovery and gold grade. The use of a cone splitter (when present) ensures a representative sample.
Logging		***TGN Drilling*** TGN drill logs capture the geological data for RC holes. During drilling, part of the RC sample for each interval is washed, logged and placed into chip trays. The washed chip trays are stored in sea containers on site. Diamond core was geotechnically logged for recovery and RQD. Information on structure, lithology and alteration zones are recorded. Diamond core trays are stored safely for future reference. A complete set of high-quality natural light photographs are taken of all core and these are kept on the TGN server. All drill data is digitally captured and stored in a central database.
	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	***Historic Drilling*** Minefields/ANZECO diamond drillholes have geological logging, have good quality core photography and well-preserved drill core. They have also been re-logged by Goldfields. All RC and RAB drilling has been logged to sufficient detail including lithology, alteration, minerals, veining and geological comments. Some hard copies of geological logging have been located but not captured by the digital drill database.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	***TGN Drilling*** RC chip and diamond core logging included records of lithology, veining, mineralogy, textures, oxidation state and colour. All diamond core has been photographed. Logging is qualitative and quantitative as appropriate. ***Historic Drilling*** Historic logging is qualitative and quantitative, recording categories of lithology, weathering, texture and alteration as well as percentages of veins and sulfides.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	***TGN Drilling*** All TGN drill holes were logged in full. ***Historic Drilling*** All historic drill holes have been geologically logged. Geological logging of some of the older RC/RAB drilling has been located but not captured in the Company's digital database.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	***TGN Drilling*** For the seven HQ diamond tails core was cut in half by an Almonte core saw and 1 metre samples of half core were submitted to Bureau Veritas Minerals Pty Ltd of Canning Vale, WA for XRF analysis for tungsten (XF300), Laser Ablation ICP-MS technique for silver and molybdenum (LA101)and Fire Assay for gold (FA002). The 6 diamond PQ diamond holes cut in half and quartered by an Almonte core saw and 1 metre quarter core samples were submitted to Nagrom the Mineral Processor of Kelmscott for XRF analysis for a tungsten suite (XRF008)and a 50 gram fire assay for gold analysis (FA50). ***Historic Drilling*** Goldfields resampled historic core drilled by ANZECO/Minefields and select core was cut and sampled at approximately 2m intervals and submitted for 30g fire assay.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	***TGN Drilling*** TGN RC samples were collected on the rig by a cyclone. Material was split by a cone splitter immediately beneath the cyclone to produce two 3 - 5 kg samples. ***Historic Drilling*** Minimal information has been recorded for the historical drilling. Golconda RAB drilling equal volumes of each one metre sample were obtained by using a tube sampler. General Gold and Goldfields RC samples were collected through a cyclone and riffle split to produce a 2-3kg sample for assay, ensuring sufficient representation through each meter. Minjar RC drill samples were collected through a cyclone and recorded as having good recovery and being dry.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	***TGN Drilling*** Samples from the TGN drilling to the end of 2018 were submitted to Nagrom the Mineral Processor of Kelmscott, and dried, crushed to a nominal topsize of 6.3 mm, split if over 2.5 kg and pulverised to 80% passing 75 µm. Samples from the TGN drilling since the beginning of 2019 were submitted to Bureau Veritas Minerals Pty Ltd of Canning Vale, WA and dried, split if over 2.5 kg and pulverised in robotic vibrating disc pulveriser. ***Historic Drilling*** Select Minefields DD holes were assayed by Golconda NL for gold using AAS analysis. Reports indicate select half core samples were quartered using a diamond saw, and 41 samples weighing up to 2 kg were sent for preparation for 50gm Fire assay. No other data is reported for sample preparation. For Golconda drilled two phases of RAB drilling samples were sent to Genalysis Laboratory in Perth. The phase one samples were prepared by drying and singles stage mix and grind before analysis by AAS. Phase two sample preparation involved drying, hammer mill, mix and split and fine pulverization before analysis. General Gold RC samples were submitted to Genalysis Laboratory Services Pty Ltd. Samples were dried and subjected to single stage mix and grind preparation in entirety prior to splitting. All Goldfields RC and RAB holes were submitted to Analabs in Perth for Au by 30gm fire assay. No other information on sample preparation could be found. Gindalbie and Minjar: No records were found regarding preparation techniques for these specific RAB and RC drill programs. Other drilling programs around this time have recorded information and would be an indication of most likely practice.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	***TGN Drilling*** TGN's QAQC procedures included the insertion of field duplicates, blanks and commercial standards. Duplicates, blanks and standards were inserted at intervals of one in 25. Geological logging and UV lamping was used to ensure duplicate and blank samples were from mineralised intervals. ***Historic Drilling*** There is no mention of routine standards and duplicate sampling in Golconda, General Gold, Goldfields, Gindalbie, and Minjar reports.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	***TGN Drilling*** TGN inserted 1 in 25 RC field duplicates taken from 1 m or 2 m cone split samples at the rig. Repeatability in RC duplicate samples was found to be excellent for tungsten, molybdenum and silver. Gold had a higher degrees of scatter associated with the nuggetty nature of gold mineralisation. Four PQ diamond holes and seven RC hole have twined other RC and diamond drilling at Mulgine Trench. These holes intersected similar grade and thickness of WO_3, Mo, Au and Ag mineralisation at target depths. Individual high grade zones did demonstrate the particulate or nuggetty nature of mineralisation present. ***Historic Drilling*** There is no mention of routine standards and duplicate sampling in Golconda, General Gold, Goldfields, Gindalbie, and Minjar reports.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	***TGN Drilling*** Gold results from duplicate samples showed a higher degree of scatter with an R^2 of 0.63. This is interpreted to be related to the nugget effect or particulate nature of gold mineralisation at Mulgine Trench. The larger sample size of approximately 40 kg per metre collected by RC drilling is considered more appropriate than small diameter diamond holes and therefore sample sizes are considered to be acceptable to accurately represent the gold mineralisation present at Mulgine Trench ***Historic Drilling*** The RC and diamond drilling programs used typical 'industry standard practices' while sampling. In the case of RC drilling companies used riffle or cones splitters to produce a 2 – 5 kilogram sample, while diamond core was usually sampled as half core. It is therefore considered that sample sizes are acceptable to accurately represent the gold mineralisation present. RAB drilling used composite sampling techniques. Golconda used a tube sampler to ensure equal volume portions in their composites.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	***TGN Drilling*** TGN samples were initially submitted to Nagrom the Mineral Processor of Kelmscott for a 50 gram fire assay with gold determined by ICP-OES finish (FA50_OES). From 2019 onwards, samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Minerals Pty Ltd of Canningvale, WA, for a 40 gram fire assay with gold determined by either AAS (FA001)or ICP-OES finish (FA002). Fire assay is regarded as the preferred method for quantitative gold analysis. ***Historic Drilling*** Golconda RAB composite samples were submitted to Genalysis Laboratory Services Pty Ltd where they were subject to hammer mill, mix and split and fine pulverisation before analysed for gold by AAS with a 5ppb detection limit. Assay techniques used are considered appropriate. General Gold RC samples were submitted to Genalysis Laboratory Services Pty Ltd where they were dried and subjected to single stage mix and grind preparation in entirety prior to splitting. The split was digested by aqua regia and analysed for Au, Ni, Cu, As and Mo by AAS, (B/AAS). The same procedure was applied to later infill assaying in the downhole zones of interests. Assay techniques used are considered appropriate. Goldfields RAB samples were sent to Analabs Perth and assayed from 4m composite samples using 30g fire assay techniques with a carbon rod finish. RC holes were sampled with 2m composite samples from top to bottom of the hole. Gold was assayed using 30g fire assay techniques. Assay techniques used are considered appropriate. For Minjar RC drilling the subsamples were pulverised by the assaying laboratory to produce a 30g or 50g charge assayed by fire assay for gold. Assay techniques used are considered appropriate.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	***TGN Drilling*** A handheld magnetic susceptibility meter (KT-10) was used to measure magnetic susceptibility for every sample. Data is stored in the database. ***Historic Drilling*** Goldfields hole logs contain Magsus readings with no additional data recorded relating to the tool used. No other historic companies reports records of other instruments/tools used in relation to gold mineralisation.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	***TGN Drilling*** Field QAQC procedures for TGN sampling included the insertion of blanks, commercial standards and duplicates at the rate of one in 25 samples. Assay results have demonstrated acceptable levels of accuracy and precision. ***Historic Drilling*** There is only one record of internal laboratory QAQC procedure; General Gold RC drilling reports the internal quality control by the laboratory on 10% of the samples was also carried out. There is no mention of routine standards and duplicate sampling in Golconda, General Gold, Goldfields, Gindalbie, and Minjar reports for this drilling. It is considered reasonable that standard practice was applied, as has been recorded in similar targeted programs by the companies around this period.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	***TGN Drilling*** RSC Mining and Mineral Exploration have conducted a review of field procedures, laboratory techniques and QAQC samples. ***Historic Drilling*** TGN personnel have conducted a review of assay data and compiled a complete list of intersection greater than 2m at 0.5 g/t Au and greater than 5 gram metres (i.e. grade times intersect thickness). This list of intersection can be found in Appendix 2.
	The use of twinned holes.	***TGN Drilling*** TGN drilled four PQ diamond holes and 7 RC holes that twinned existing RC and diamond drilling at Mulgine Trench. Twin holes intersected similar widths and grades for mineralisation. High grade zones were however found to be variable or nuggety. ***Historic Drilling*** No twin holes were used for historic programs.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	***TGN Drilling*** Logging conducted by TGN takes place at the drilling site. Ruggedised computers are used to record the logging for RC samples. Diamond logging is onto paper drill logs and data entered in Perth. A set of standard Excel templates are used to capture the data. Data was validated on-site by the supervising geologist before being sent to Perth office. It was then loaded into Micromine and validated for logging codes, missing intervals, overlapping intervals, hole location and downhole surveying. Validated data is then loaded into a relational database for storage. ***Historic Drilling*** Documentation of primary data procedures was not recorded by previous companies
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments were made, other than for values below the assay detection limit which have been entered as half of the detection limit.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	***TGN Drilling*** Holes drilled by TGN were picked up by a licenced surveyor using a Topcon GNSS with manufacturer's specifications of +/-10mm N,E and +/15mm Z. Downhole surveying of TGN holes was measured in-rods at 20 - 30 m intervals by the drill contractors using a gyroscopic system in the drill rods. Accuracy is ±0.75° for azimuth and ±0.15° for inclination. ***Historic Drilling*** Minefields diamond holes were picked up by a surveyor (method unknown) and an Eastman single shot camera was used for downhole surveys at 30m intervals. Golconda RAB holes were picked up with DGPS. Downhole surveys were not done. General Gold and Goldfields RC drillhole collar locations were picked up by DGPS. Goldfields RAB holes were picked up via unknown method. Downhole surveys were not done for any of the holes. Gindalbie RAB holes collars were picked up using a DGPS. Downhole surveys were not done. Minjar RC holes were picked up by DGPS with sub-metre accuracy. Downhole surveying of deeper holes was conducted by a Reflex gyroscopic system.
	Specification of the grid system used.	All data points have when appropriate been converted from various original grids into Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94) - Zone 50. All data points have then been visually checked to ensure no location errors.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	High resolution aerial photography and digital elevation survey was flown by Geoimage Pty Ltd on 18 February 2018 with expected height accuracy of +/- 0.5 m.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	***TGN Drilling*** At Mulgine Trench, drill spacing has been closed to a 40 metre by 40 metre pattern over tungsten-molybdemum Mineral Resource estimate. Drilling outside the resource drillout varied from 80 to 160 metres spaced section with 40 to 80 metre spaced holes. ***Historic Drilling*** At Monza drilling was initially drilled at 100m spaced sections, followed by phase two 50m spaced infill sections. Drillhole spacing is at either 50m, 25m or 10m depending on the purpose and stage of drilling. Allentown has variable spacing. The more consistent patterns would include General Gold RC drilling a 40x10m grid. Golconda RAB drilling is generally 50x50m spacing. The other drilling is more irregularly spaced following up on previous results or infilling/extending along strike.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	***TGN Drilling*** The drill spacing at Mulgine Trench is considered sufficient to define an the Exploration Target for gold reported. ***Historic Drilling*** Drill spacing at Monza and Allentown is more variable and requires infill drilling to establish geological and grade continuity. The drilling is considered sufficient to define the Exploration Target for gold reported
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	***TGN Drilling*** Where geological logging and UV lamping inticated zones of mineralisation, 1 metre samples collected from the cyclone and submitted for assay. For non-mineralised intervals 1 metre samples were composited into 5 metre composite samples for RC drilling. Where composite samples have anomalous tungsten and/or molybdenum, the 1 m or 2 m cone split samples have been submitted for analysis. ***Historic Drilling*** Sample compositing was applied at Allentown by various companies. See section above for *Sampling technique*.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	***TGN Drilling*** The orientation of drilling was designed to intersect mineralisation perpendicular to the dominant vein geometry and mineralised stratigraphy. At Mulgine Trench, holes drilled at -60 degree towards the southeast intersect dominant vein sets and stratigraphy at 90 degrees. ***Historic Drilling*** Historic drilling orientations are considered reasonably perpendicular to the strike of the ore bodies as they are currently understood. With the dip of the hole appropriate to the overall angle of mineralisation. Vertical holes are not always ideal but do not introduce significant bias. Understanding of the orientation of mineralisation has improved as data was collected over the course of multiple companies exploring. Vertical holes were used where understanding was limited or purely oxide material was targeted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	***TGN Drilling*** Structural logging of diamond core and structural data collected during optical/acoustic logging of selected RC holes has confirmed that drill orientation did not introduce any bias regarding the orientation of mineralised veining. ***Historic Drilling*** Historic drilling orientations are considered reasonably perpendicular to the strike of the ore bodies as they are currently understood. With the dip of the hole appropriate to the overall angle of mineralisation. Vertical holes are not always ideal but do not introduce significant bias.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	***TGN Drilling*** Samples collected by TGN were securely sealed and stored on site and delivered by courier to the laboratory in Perth. Sample submissions forms used to track samples were emailed directly to the laboratory. ***Historic Drilling*** Details of sample security are unknown for all historic companies. No relevant information has been recorded in the company reports.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Internal Company audits for both historical and current Company drilling are carried out to ensure drilling and sampling techniques are consistent with industry standards, consistency of data is validated by Tungsten Mining while loading into the database. Any data which fails the database constraints and cannot be loaded is returned for validation. Global consistency is audited by plotting sections using the database and reconciling assays. Tungsten Mining also conducted a thorough review of historical data that included checking of assay results and checking drilling against historical reports. Any errors identified were corrected in the database.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	The Mulgine Trench and Allentown prospects are located on Mining Lease M59/425-I covering an area of approximately 9.4 km^2. The Monza Prospect is located on Exploration Licence 59/1324-I covering an area of approximately 4.5 km^2. Certain Mt Mulgine tenements are registered in the name of Minjar Gold Pty Ltd. These tenements were acquired in the December 2024 quarter by Mid-West Tungsten Pty Ltd (MWT), a subsidiary of Tungsten Mining NL being the holder of the Tungsten and Molybdenum Mineral Rights. These tenements are waiting to be transferred into the name of MWT. The normal Western Australian state royalties apply. The Federal Court has determined that Native Title does not exist over the area of M59/425-I in relation to Badamia claim (Federal Court # WAD6123/1998). Both M59/425-I and E59/1324-I are located on former pastoral lease 'Warriedar Station' which has been purchased by the State Government and now forms part of the Karara Rangeland Park. Other operating mines are also located within the Park boundary.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenements are in good standing at the time of reporting.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Drilling initially focused on tungsten mineralisation with Minefields and ANZECO drilling 77 NQ/BQ diamond drillholes (8,703 m DD, 1,871 m pre-collars) in the 1970s and 1980s. In 1993, focus then turned onto gold exploration and multiple phases of RAB, RC and minor diamond drilling were completed by numerous companies to present. ***Mulgine Trench*** A total of 422 RAB (11,374 m), 1,027 RC holes (49,154 m) and 79 diamond holes (11,528 m) have been drilled to evaluate gold at Mulgine Trench. This includes RC grade control holes drilled at Bobby McGee, Highland Chief and Black Dog. ***Monza*** A total of 22 RC holes (2,388 m) holes have been drilled to evaluate gold at Monza. ***Allentown*** A total of 63 RAB (1,421 m), 29 RC holes (1,565 m) and 4 diamond holes (559 m) have been drilled to evaluate gold at Allentown. TGN have conducted a thorough review of all drilling and sampling procedures.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	***Mulgine Trench*** Stratigraphy at the Mt Mulgine Project consists of a succession of mafic and ultramafic rocks, felsic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks, and sedimentary rocks that have undergone deformation and metamorphism to amphibolite facies, followed by retrograde metamorphism and at Mulgine Trench extensive hydrothermal alteration related to mineralisation obscuring original mineralogy and textural features. Gold mineralisation occurs in structurally controlled shallow northwest dipping zones within the Lower Tungsten-Molybdenum Domain of the Mulgine Trench tungsten deposit. Mineralisation is strongly supergene enriched within the weathering profile. ***Monza*** Gold mineralisation at Monza is associated moderately steep east dipping (45°) structures hosted by sheared and altered amphibolite. High-grade mineralisation was associated with silica-carbonate-arsenopyrite altered granophyric dolerite. ***Allentown*** Mineralisation at Allentown is hosted by altered and quartz veined sediments, volcanics and banded iron formation. Mineralisation is interpreted as being within three east-west striking structures in dips steeply towards the north. Immediately south of these three structures, narrow sub-horizontal zones are interpreted as supergene blankets.
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length.	Collar data for drilling is included in Appendix A and Appendix B.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	Intersections were reported for all intersection greater than 2 metres at 0.5 g/t gold and greater than 5 gram metres (grade times intersection width).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	For reporting of intersections, all assays >10.0 g/t gold are reported beneath the relevant intersection. Interval zones of waste up to 2m wide are included in intersections provided the adjacent zone and waste are >0.5 g/t gold.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Not applicable, no metal equivalents were quoted.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	***Mulgine Trench*** Inclined holes will intersect mineralisation at between 70° - 90°. True thickness will be between 90 to 100% of the intersection thickness for inclined holes. Vertical holes will intersect mineralisation at between 60° - 70° and true thickness is 80 – 90% of intersection length. ***Monza*** Inclined holes will intersect mineralisation at between 60° - 70°. True thickness will be between 80 to 90% of the intersection thickness for inclined holes. ***Allentown*** Inclined holes will intersect mineralisation at between 60° - 80°. True thickness will be between 80 to 90% of the intersection thickness for inclined holes. Vertical holes will intersect mineralisation at between 25° - 45° and true thickness is 45 – 65% of intersection length.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Refer to diagrams in the body of text.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All Intersections greater than 2m at 0.5 g/t gold and greater than 3 gram metre (grade time intersection thickness) are reported in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	***Mulgine Trench*** Initial metallurgical test work has been completed by TGN on fresh and oxide samples, with results demonstrating potential for high gold recoveries using conventional gravity and carbon-in-leach (CIL) processing. These results are preliminary in nature. Work was conducted by Nagrom in Kelmscott Western Australia, on a PQ Core composite from drillhole MMD012, which intersected gold mineralisation within the oxide zone and a fresh ultramafic composite at Mulgine Trench, directly north of the Camp Prospect and south of the Black Dog and Bobby McGee prospects. While not directly comparable, recovery is also supported by historical production data from Minjar Gold, which processed ore from the Camp, Black Dog and Bobby McGee pits through a conventional CIL plant, achieving recoveries between 80 – 92% during operation. ***Monza and Allentown*** Currently there has been no testwork completed on material from Monza or Allentown.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive	TGN plans to complete the following: • Infill and extensional drilling at of the oxide gold targets at Mulgine Trench. • Complete a Mineral Resource estimate for oxide gold mineralisation. • Complete a comprehensive integrated scoping study to evaluate the near term potential of a start-up oxide gold project and its alignment with the broader Mt Mulgine Tungsten Project.